Implementing and Administering a Microsoft Windows 2000 Directory Services Infrastructure
70-217

Demo Version
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The Questions in this guide are arranged according to Microsoft Exam Objectives. The whole study guide is divided into five parts. This is a demo version sponsored by **ITCertKeys.com.** You can buy the complete version from the ITCertKeys.com.

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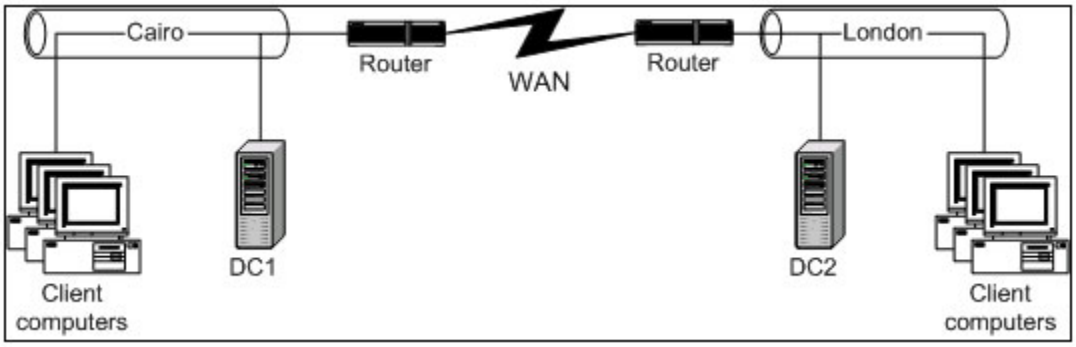
Part 1 Installing, Configuring and Troubleshooting Active Directory

Question 1.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your Company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains two Active Directory sites: Cairo and London. Each site has its own domain that operates in native mode. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



Occasionally, the WAN link between Cairo and London stops functioning, and users in London report that they cannot log on to the network. However, users in Cairo report no problems.

You want to ensure that problems with WAN connectivity do not prevent users from logging on to the network. What should you do?

A. Configure the network as a single Active Directory site, and then associate all subnets with that site.
B. Configure DC2 as a global catalog server.
C. Configure DC2 as a PDC emulator.
D. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) in the London site to enable slow link detection on client computers.

Answer: B

Question 2.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain named contoso.com. You are a member of the Domain Admins group.

Contoso Ltd. wants to create a new division named Fabrikam Inc. The new division will consist of two domains: fabrikam.com and sales.fabrikam.com. You need to create these two new domains. You need to configure all three domains so that they can share resources by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. In the contoso.com domain tree, create a new child domain named fabrikam.com. Create a new child domain for fabrikam.com named sales.fabrikam.com
B. In the contoso.com domain tree, create a new child domain named sales.fabrikam.com. Create a new parent domain for sales.fabrikam.com named fabrikam.com
C. In the existing forest, create a new domain tree for fabrikam.com. Create a new child domain for fabrikam.com named sales.fabrikam.com

D. In a new forest, create a new domain tree for fabrikam.com. Create a new child domain for fabrikam.com named sales.fabrikam.com

Answer: C

Question 3.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains four Windows 2000 Domain Controllers. Each Domain Controller contains one hard disk that is configured as drive C.

You install an application that uses Active Directory frequently. After the installation, a Domain Controller begins to respond slowly to network logon request. You discover excessive hard disk activity on the Domain Controller.

You want to maximize Active Directory performance. What should you do?

A. Add two new hard disks to the Domain Controller. Mirror the new hard disks and configure the volume as drive D. Move the Sysvol shared folder to drive D. Enable the indexing service on both hard disks.
B. Add two new hard disks to the Domain Controller. Format each new hard disk separately and configure one volume as drive D and the other volume as drive E. Move the Ntds.dit file to drive D and the log files to drive E
C. Add one new hard disk to the Domain Controller. Format the new hard disk and configure the volume as drive D. Move the Netlogon shared folder to drive D. Enable the indexing service on both hard disks.
D. Add one new hard disk to the Domain Controller. Format the new hard disk and configure the volume as drive D. move the Sysvol and Netlogon shared folders to drive D.

Answer: B

Question 4.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of two Active Directory sites: Chicago and Dallas. Site Link A connects the Chicago and Dallas sites. Site link A has a replication schedule of 4:00 am and 8:00 am

Your company opens a new office in Miami. You create a new Active Directory site named Miami. You also create a new site link named site link B. Site link B connects the Chicago and Miami sites. Site link B has a replication frequency of 90 minutes and a replication schedule of 2:00am to 6:00 am

Users in Dallas and Miami report that changes in Active Directory sometimes take two days to replicate across the network. You want to ensure that all directory changes replicate in one day.

Which two actions can you take? (Each correct Answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

A. Change the replication frequency of site link A to 60 minutes.
B. Change the replication frequency of site link B to 15 minutes.
C. Change the replication schedule of site link A to 4:00 am to 9:30 am.
D. Change the replication schedule of site link B to 1:30 am to 6:00 am.
E. Change the replication schedule of site link B to 2:00 am to 7:30 am.

Answer: A & E

Question 5.

You are e member of the Enterprise Admins group in XYZ's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single Active Directory site. The site contains one subnet, which has an IP address range of 10.5.0.0 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

The company opens a new branch office and adds 300 client computers to the network. Users report that network performance is slow.

You use a high-performance router to separate the network into two segments. Then, you add a domain controller XYZB to the new segment named SegmentB.

Users no longer report problems with network performance. However, they now report that changes in Active Directory between the two segments take a long time to replicate.
You want directory replication between the two segments to take place every five minutes. What should you do?

A. Create a new site and associate it with a new subnet that has an IP address range of 10.5.1.0 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
B. Associate the existing site with a new subnet that has an IP address range of 10.5.1.0 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.
C. Change the subnet mask for SegmentES1 from 255.255.255.0 to 255.255.254.0
D. Configure the router to pass broadcast packets between both segments.

Answer: B

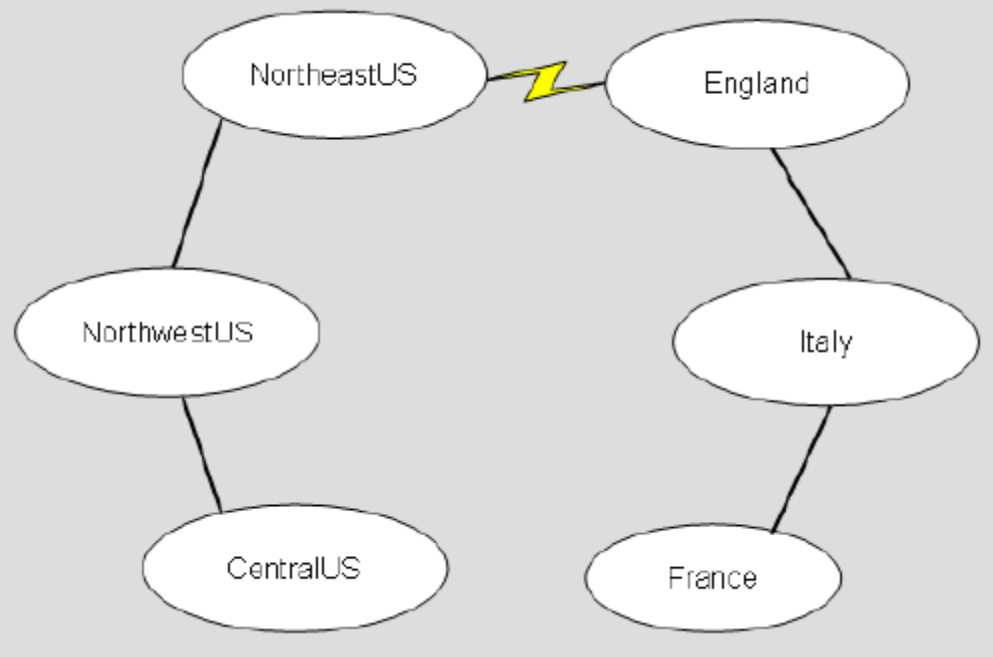
Question 6.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of four domains and five Active Directory sites.

Most company employees use portable computers. These employees report that they can browse the Web from their own offices but not when they travel to other company offices.
You want to use Group Policy to maintain consistent Internet settings for company employees. What should you do?

A. Create a low security zone for each domain.
B. Create a low security zone for each site.
C. Configure each domain to maintain its own Microsoft Internet Explorer proxy settings.
D. Configure each site to maintain its own Microsoft Internet Explorer proxy settings.

Answer: D

Question 7.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your company has three locations in North America and three locations in Europe.
Your network includes six sites as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button).



The England, France, and Italy sites are in the eur.blueskyairlines.com domain. The NorthWestUS, CentralUS, and NorthEastUS sites are in the na.blueskyairlines.com domain. The root of the forest is blueskyairlines.com.

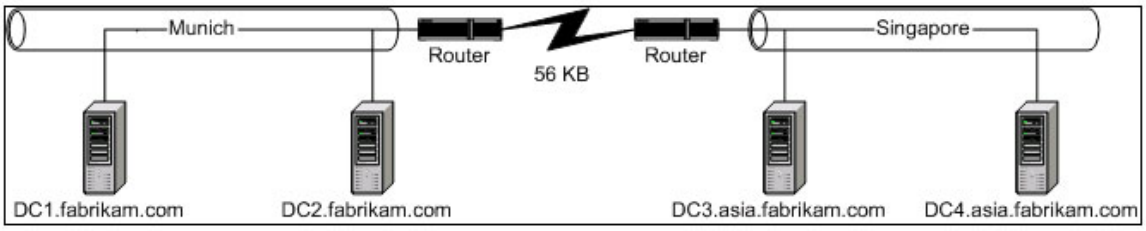
The connection between the NorthEastUS site and the England site is unreliable. You want to configure replication between the NorthEastUS site and the England site.

What should you do?

A. Create an SMTP site link between the NorthEastUS site and the England site.
B. Create an IP site link between the NorthEastUS site and the England site.
C. Create an SMTP site link bridge between the NorthEastUS site and the England site.
D. Create an IP site like bridge between the NorthEastUS site and the England site.

Answer: A

Question 8.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains two Active Directory sites:
Munich and Singapore. The network also consists of two domains: fabrikam.com and asia.fabrikam.com. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



Users from the Singapore office often travel to the Munich office with their portable computers. When these users log on to the network from Munich, their computers display the text "Applying your personal settings" for a long time.

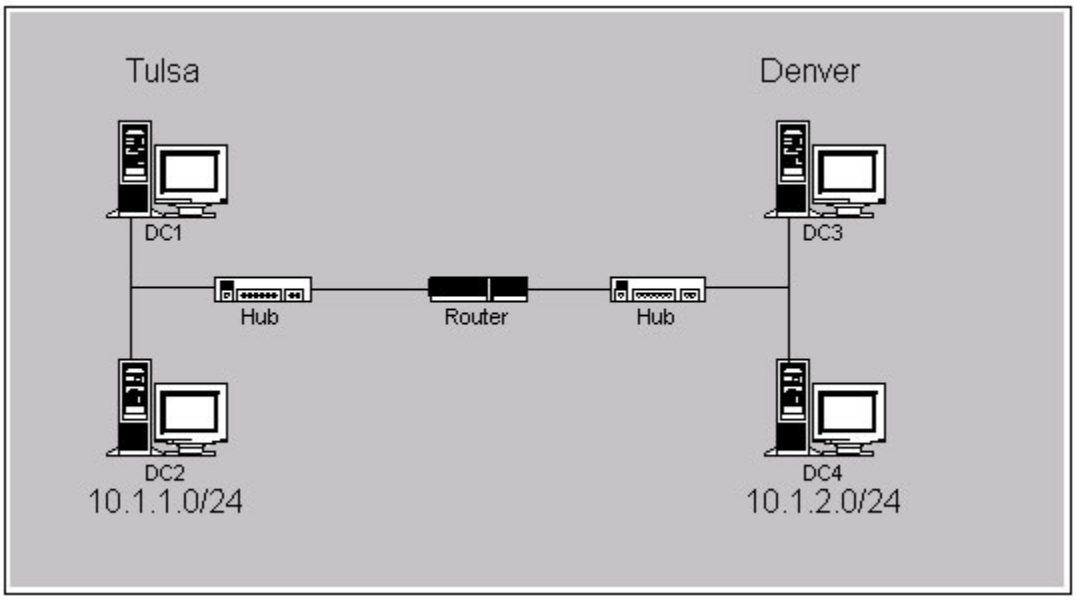
You want to ensure that users from Singapore do not experience these delays when they log on to the network from Munich.

What should you do?

A. Associate the Munich subnet with the Singapore site.
B. Create a trust relationship so that fabrikam.com trusts asia.fabrikam.com.
C. Install a domain controller for asia.fabrikam.com in the Munich subnet.
D. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to move DC3 to the Munich site.

Answer: A

Question 9.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network named contoso.com. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



You company plans to open a new office in Dallas. Members of your IT staff will be on –site in Dallas next week to install the new 10.1.3.0/24 network. You want to prepare the network in advance so that when the IT staff installs a new domain controller, it will automatically join the appropriate site.

What should you do?

A. Delete the Default-First-Site-Name object in Active Directory Sites and Services.
B. Create a new subnet for the Dallas network. Create a new site and associate the new subnet with the new site.
C. In the new Domain Controller OU, create a computer account that has the name of the new domain controller.
D. Use RIS to prestage the new domain controller.
E. Copy the installation source files to the new domain controller. Create an unattended install file with an automated DCPromo.bat file.

Answer: B

Question 10.
You are the administrator of the Arbor Shoes company network. There is one domain arborshoes.com. The domain contains three sites named Geneva, Milwaukee, and Portland.

Each site has two domain controllers from the arborshoes.com domain. Geneva and Portland each have 1,000 users. Milwaukee has 500 users. There are two IP site links: Geneva_Portland and Milwaukee_Portland. You want to add another domain controller in each site to handle all replication from each site.

What should you do?

A. Configure each now domain controller to the IP preferred bridgehead server for its site.
B. Create a connection object from each domain controller in each site to the new domain controller in each site.
C. Create a new site link that has a lower cost than the existing site links.
D. Delete the existing connection objects in each site and manually start the knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC).

Answer: A

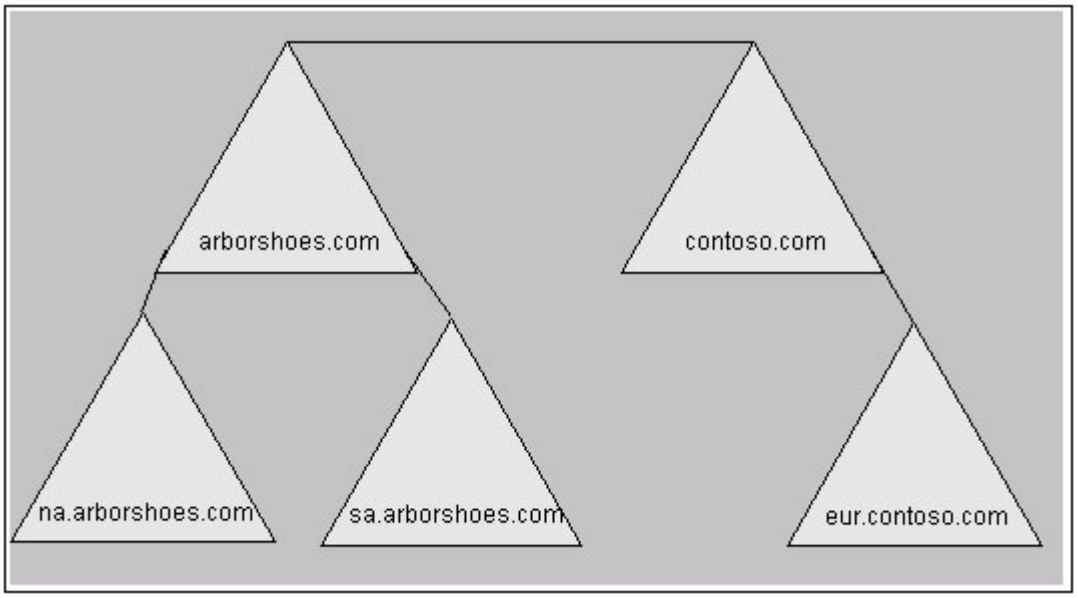
Question 11.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your Windows 2000 Domain Controller has been in operation for one year. During that year, you have deleted numerous objects. However, the Ntds.dit file is the same size it was before you deleted any objects.

You want to reduce the size of the Ntds.dit file. What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Delete all the log files from the NTDS folder and restart the server.
B. Use the Ntdsutil utility to perform an authoritive restore.
C. Run the Esentutl utility by using the /d switch.
D. Restart the server in directory services restore mode.
E. Use the Ntdsutil utility to compress the database to another drive.

Answer: D & E

Question 12.
You are the network administrator for Arbor Shoes. The network's domain structure is shown in the exhibit.



The development team is working on a project that involves Arbor Shoes and Contoso, Ltd., a European subsidiary of Arbor Shoes. The development team is located in North America. All the user accounts for the team are in the na.arborshoes.com domain. Most of the resources the development team accesses are in na.arborshoes.com.

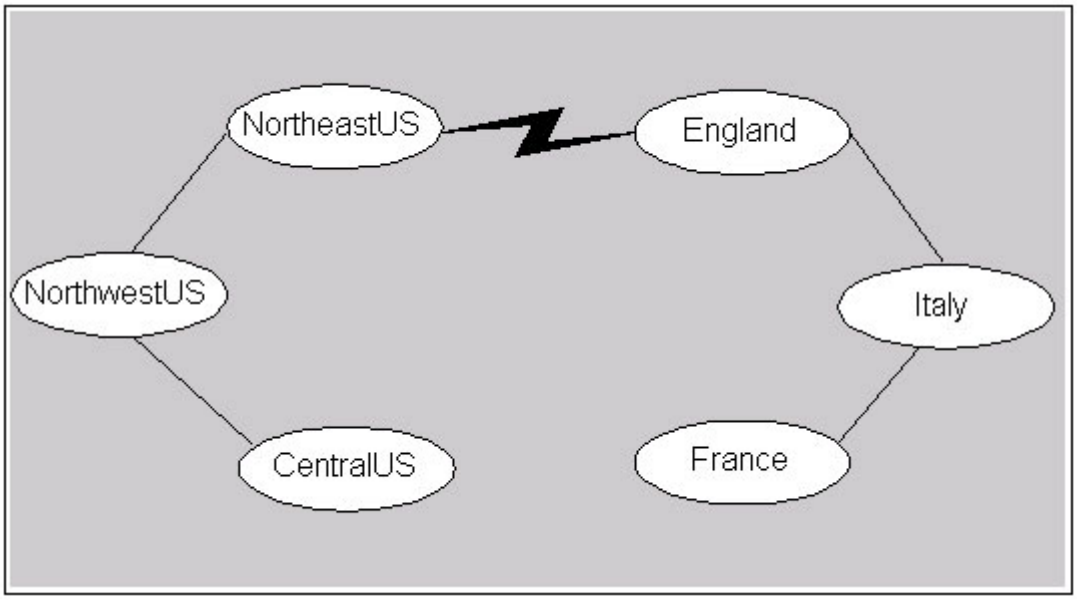
Members of the development team report that it is taking longer than normal to access resources in eur.contoso.com. Network utilization is at 5 percent. You want to improve network performance.

What should you do?

A. Move the development team user accounts from na.arborshoes.com to eur.contoso.com.
B. Create a shortcut trust between na.arborshoes.com and eur.contoso.com.
C. Install a Domain Controller for eur.contoso.com in the same site as na.arborshoes.com.
D. Create a new domain under eur.contoso.com named dev.eur.contoso.com.

Answer: B

Question 13.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network for your company. Your company has three locations in North America and three locations in Europe. Your network includes six sites as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



The England, France, and Italy sites are in the eur.blueskyairlines.com domain. The NorthwestUS, CentralUS, and NortheastUS sites are in the na.blueskyairlines.com domain. The root of the forest is blueskyairlines.com.

The connection between the NortheastUS site and the England site is unreliable. You want to configure replication between the NortheastUS site and the England site.

What should you do?

A. Create an SMTP site link between the NortheastUS site and the England site.
B. Create an IP site link between the NortheastUS site and the England site.
C. Create an SMTP site link bridge between the NortheastUS site and the England site.
D. Create an IP site link bridge between the NortheastUS site and the England site.

Answer: A

Question 14.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. Your current Domain Controller's hard disk drive is failing. You install a new server as a Domain Controller to replace the failing Domain Controller.

You run DCPromo.exe on the failing Domain Controller in your domain to remove Active Directory. While you are running DCPromo.exe, the hard disk drive fails. The server will not reboot. However, the objects for the failed server are still appearing in Active Directory. You are using the Ntdsutil utility to remove the objects.

You want to remove the old server from Active Directory. What option should you use?

A. Metadata cleanup.
B. Semantic database analysis.
C. Security account management.
D. Domain management.
E. Authoritative restore.

Answer: A

Question 15.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of two domains: XYZ.com and finance.XYZ.com. The network contains an Active Directory site named Madrid. The Madrid site contains three domain controllers and a member server named XYZApp.

On XYZApp, you install an application that frequently uses Active Directory. After the installation, users in the Madrid site report that searching the global catalog takes a long time.
You want to improve search performance for users in the Madrid site. What should you do?

A. Using the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, make DC1 a global catalog.
B. Using the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in, make DC1 a global catalog server.
C. Using the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, make DC2 a global catalog.
D. Using the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in, make DC2 a global catalog server.

Answer: D

Question 16.
You are the administrator of your XYZ's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain, which contains all company user and computer accounts. User accounts are placed in three organizational units (OUs) according to the user's job category: Consultants, Finance, and Sales. All client computer accounts exist in the Computer container, and all domain controller accounts exist in the Domain Controllers container.
You want to apply an audit security policy to record any changes made to the user accounts in the Finance OU. Where should you define the policy?

A. In the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO).
B. In a new Group Policy object (GPO) for the Finance OU.
C. In the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy object (GPO).
D. In a new Group Policy object (GPO) for the Computers container.

Answer: B

Question 17.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: XYZ.com and sales.XYZ.com. The sales.XYZ.com domain contains one domain controller.
The domain controller in sales.XYZ.com fails, and you do not have a usable backup. You want to delete all references to sales.XYZ.com in the Active Directory database.

What should you do?

A. Delete the A (host) record by using the DNS Server snap-in.
B. Delete the PTR (pointer) record by using the DNS Server snap-in.
C. Delete the SOA (start of authority) record by using DNS Server snap-in.
D. Delete the domain reference by using the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in.
E. Delete the domain reference by using the Active Directory Domains and Trust snap-in.
F. Delete the domain reference by using the Ntdsutil utility.
G. Delete the domain reference by using the Repadmin utility.

Answer: F

Question 18.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains 10 domain controllers named DC1 through DC10. The hard disk on DC1 fails. You install a new domain controller to replace DC1.

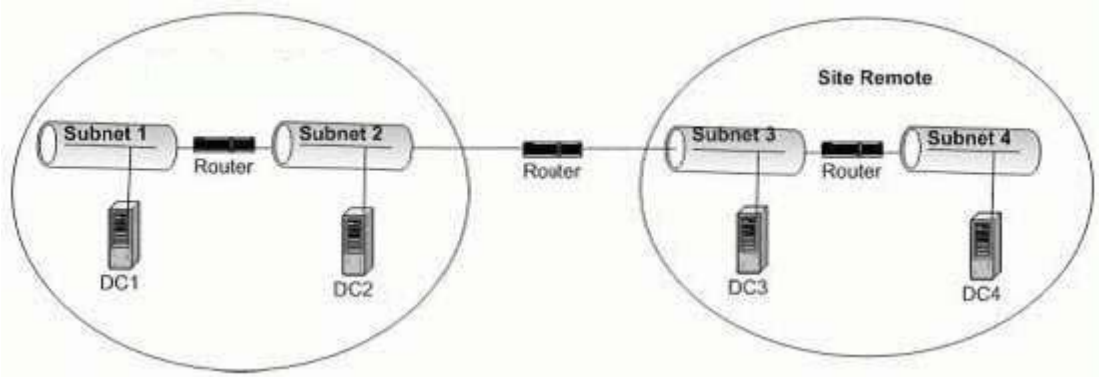
Active Directory objects that represent DC1 still appear in Active Directory. You want to remove all references to DC1 from the Active Directory database.

What should you do?

A. Run the Ntdsutil utility and configure it to clean up metadata.
B. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in to delete the server object.
C. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services snap-in to delete the server object.
D. Perform an authoritative restore of DC1.

Answer: A

Question 19.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit:



For security reasons, you configure the routers so that Subnet 1 and Subnet 4 cannot directly communicate. After configuring the routers, you notice directory replication errors on DC1 and DC4.
You need to resolve the errors. What should you do?

A. Configure DC2 and DC3 as global catalog servers.
B. Create a site link bridge that includes Site XYZ and Site Remote
C. Configure DC2 and DC3 as bridgehead servers.
D. Create one site link bridge for Site XYZ and one site link bridge for Site Remote.

Answer: C

Question 20.
You are the administrator of XYZ Inc and you administer your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. The company's main office is located in South Africa and branch offices are located in Asia and Europe. The offices are connected by dedicated 256-Kbps lines. To minimize logon authentication traffic across the slow links, you create an Active Directory site for each company office and configure site links between the sites.
Users in branch offices report that it takes a long time to log on to the domain. You monitor the network and discover that all authentication traffic is still being sent to the domain controllers in South Africa.

You need to improve network performance. What should you do?

A. Schedule replication to occur more frequently between the sites.

B. Schedule replication to occur less frequently between the sites.
C. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate the subnets with the South Africa site, and move the domain controller objects to the South Africa site.
D. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate each subnet with its site, and move each domain controller object to its site.

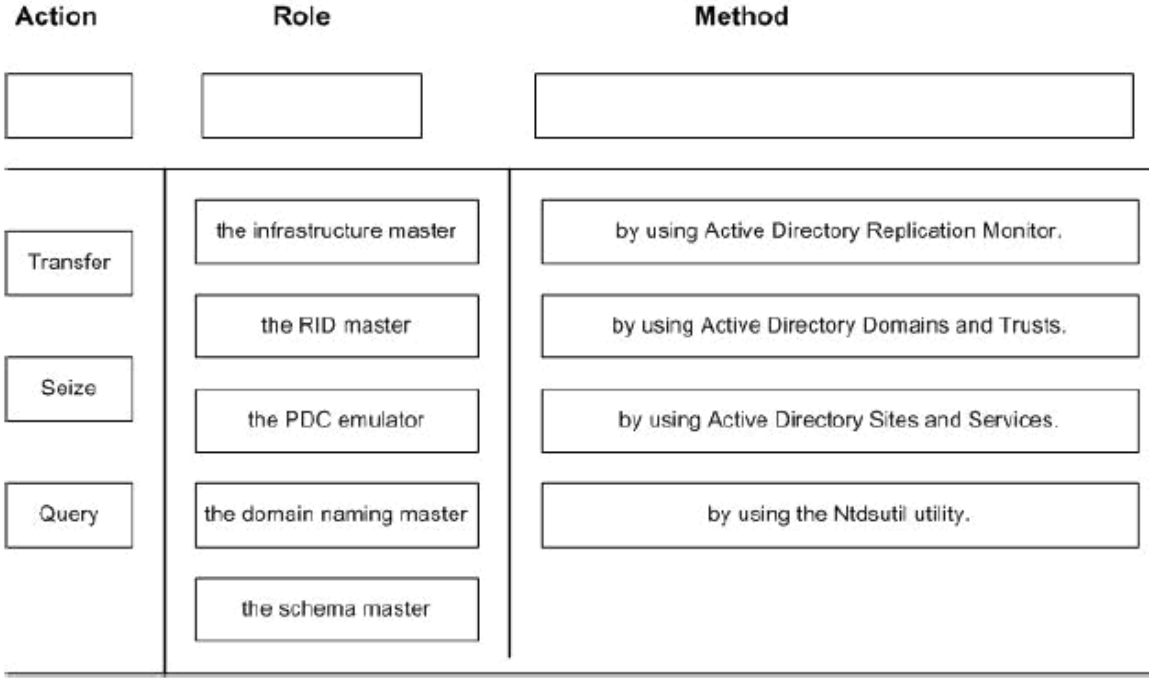
Answer: D

Question 21.
You company's network consists of two domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains one domain controller and one member server. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com.
The sales.contoso.com contains two domain controllers: SalesDC1 and SalesDC2. The domain also contains one Windows NT BDC named SalesNT1. The sales.contoso.com domain contains 50 Windows NT Workstation computers and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers. All operations master roles are located on SalesDC1.

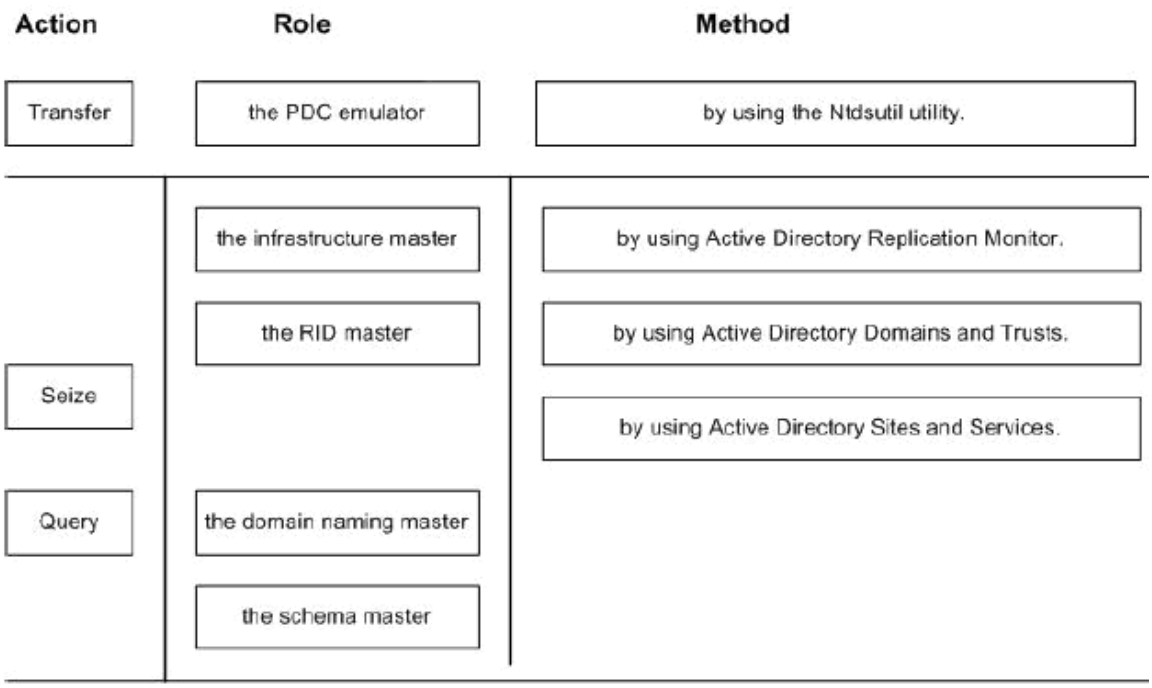
You need to takes SalesDC1 offline for two weeks. You want to allows Windows NT users to change their passwords while SalesDC1 is offline

What should you do?

To Answer, drag the appropriate object to the appropriate destination.



Answer:



Question 22.
Your company's network consists of three domains: contoso.com, fabrikam.com, and sports.fabrikam.com. You are a user in sports.fabrikan.com. You are a schema administrator in the Schema Admins group.
You want to modify the schema by using an MMC console. Which steps should you take?

To Answer, drag the appropriate step number to the appropriate location in the list of actions taken.

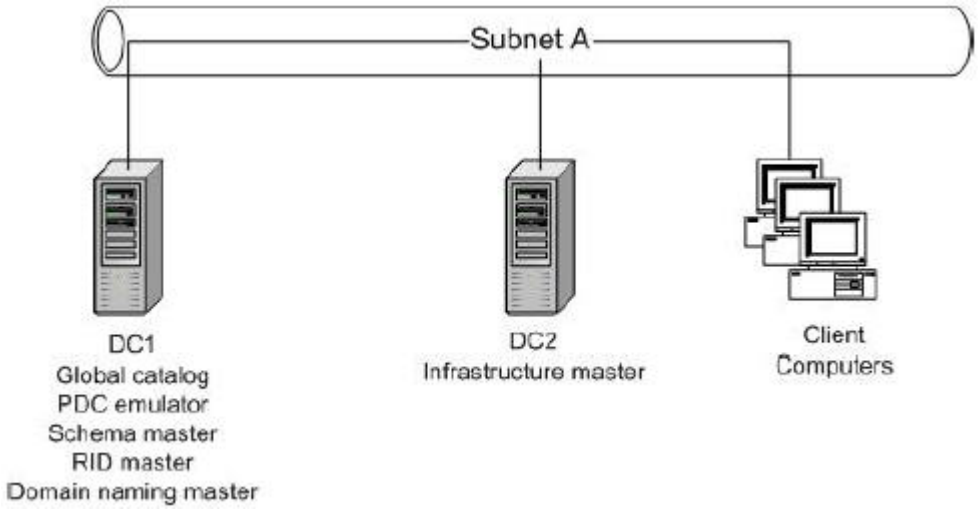
Possible actions	Order of actions taken	Step numbers
Become a member of the Enterprise Admins group.		1
Become a member of the Domain Admins group.		2
Open the Active Directory Schema snap-in.		3
Open the Active Directory Users and Computer snap-in.		
Run Regsrv32 Schmmgmt.dll		
Set registry for **Schema Update Allowed.**		
Modify the schema		

Answer:

Possible actions	Order of actions taken	Step numbers
Become a member of the Enterprise Admins group.		
Become a member of the Domain Admins group.		
Open the Active Directory Schema snap-in.	2	
Open the Active Directory Users and Computer snap-in.		
Run Regsrv32 Schmmgmt.dll	1	
Set registry for **Schema Update Allowed.**		
Modify the schema	3	

Question 23.

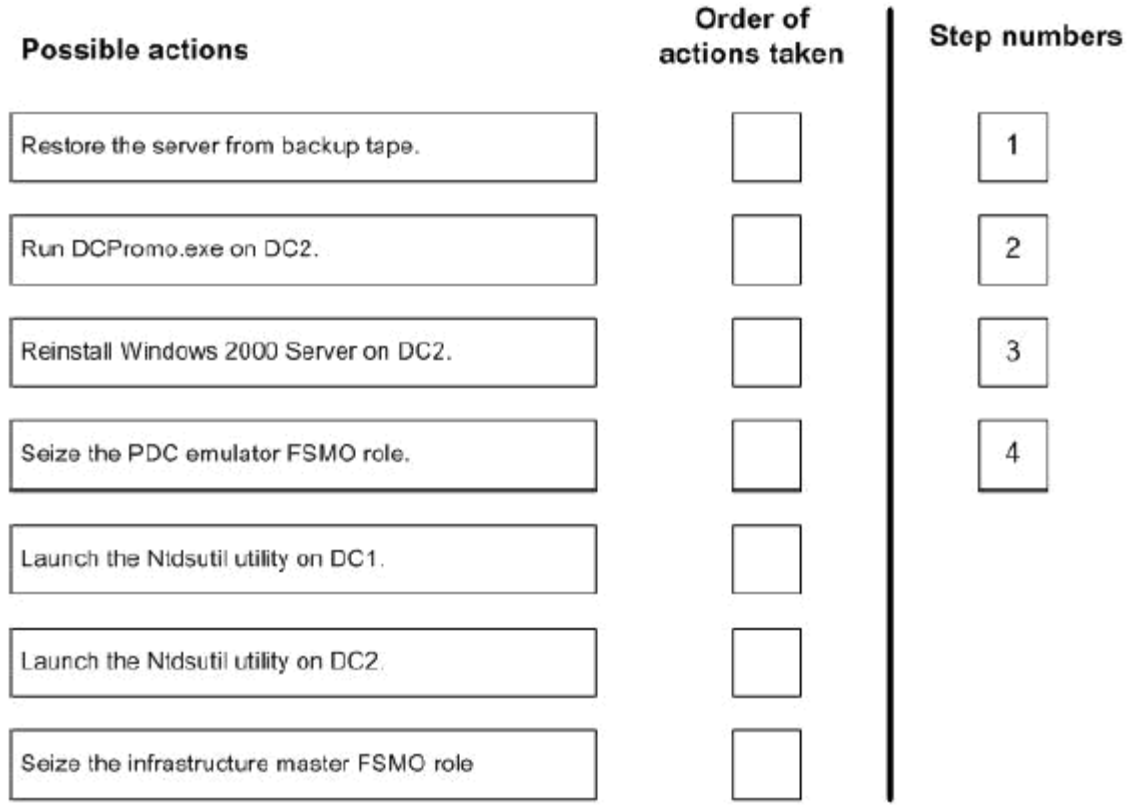
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain, which operates in native mode. The domain contains two domain controllers. DC1 and DC2. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



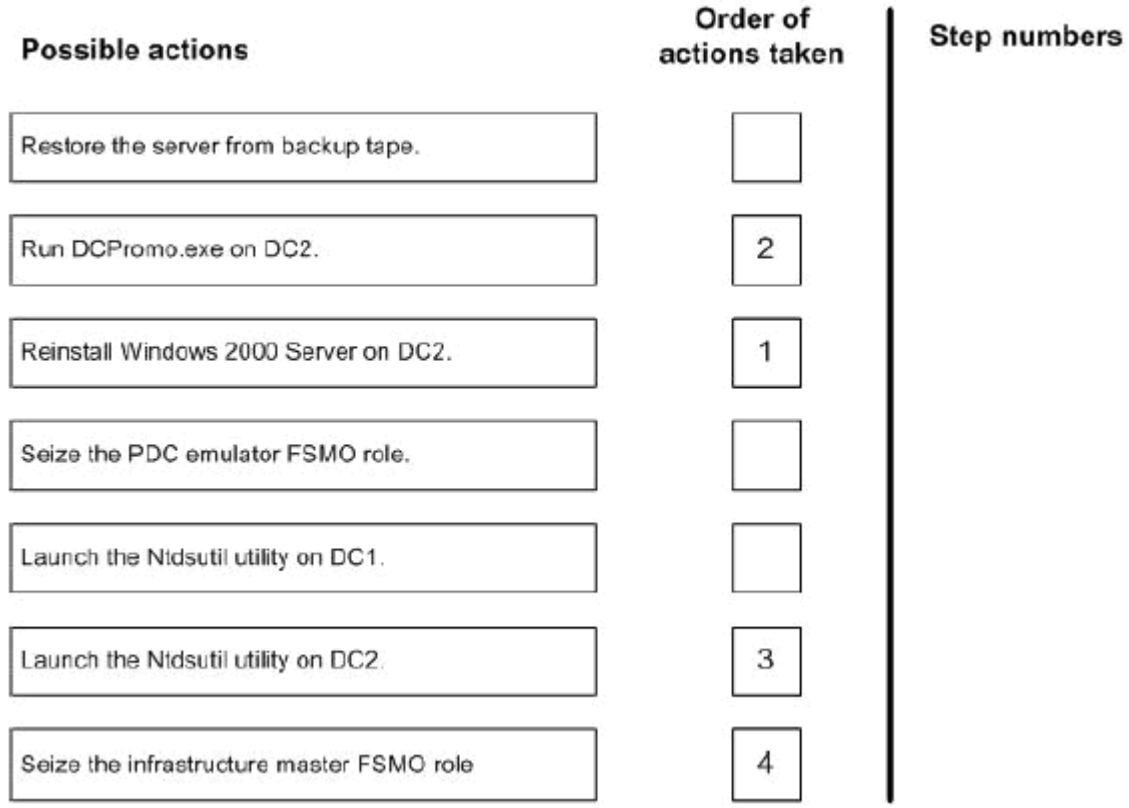
DC2 experiences a hardware failure. You replace the faulty hardware component and restart the server.
The domain controller fails to load Windows 2000. You cannot correct the problems on DC2. DC1 is operating normally. The most recent backup tape for DC2 is three months old.
You want to restore your network to the previous configuration.

What should you do?

To Answer, drag the appropriate step number to the appropriate location in the list of actions taken.



Answer:



1. Reinstall Windows 2000 Server on DC2.

2. Run DCPromo.exe on DC2.
3. Launch the Ntdsutil utility on DC2.
4. Seize the infrastructure master FSMO role.

Question 24.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a four Active Directory sites. The option to bridge all site links is enabled and has not been changed from the default installation setting. The site link configuration is shown in the exhibit.
Directory replication traffic from London to Los Angeles must take place through Atlanta.
Directory replication from New York to Los Angeles must take place directly with Los Angeles.
You want to reconfigure site link costs to support these requirements.

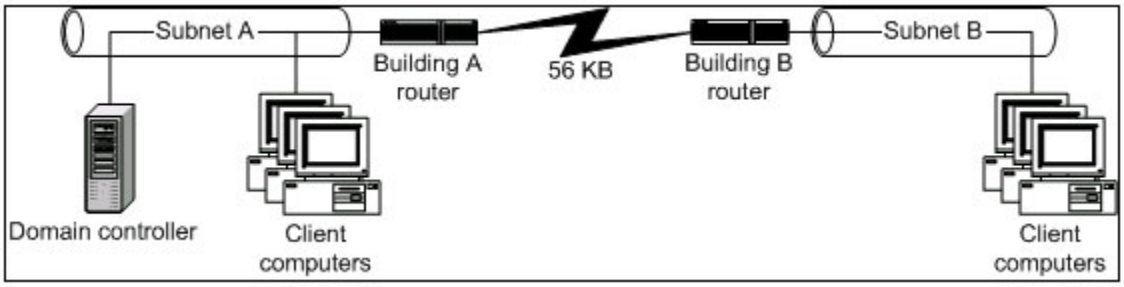
Which costs should you reassign to site links A and E?

A. A=76, E=68
B. A=26, E=25
C. A=22, E=27
D. A=32, E=36

Answer: B

Question 25.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. The network exists in one building and consists of a single Active Directory site. The site contains one subnet.

Users in the sales department are moving to a new building named Building B. You configure a 56-KB WAN link to connect both buildings. You create a new Active Directory subnet for Building B. the network is now configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



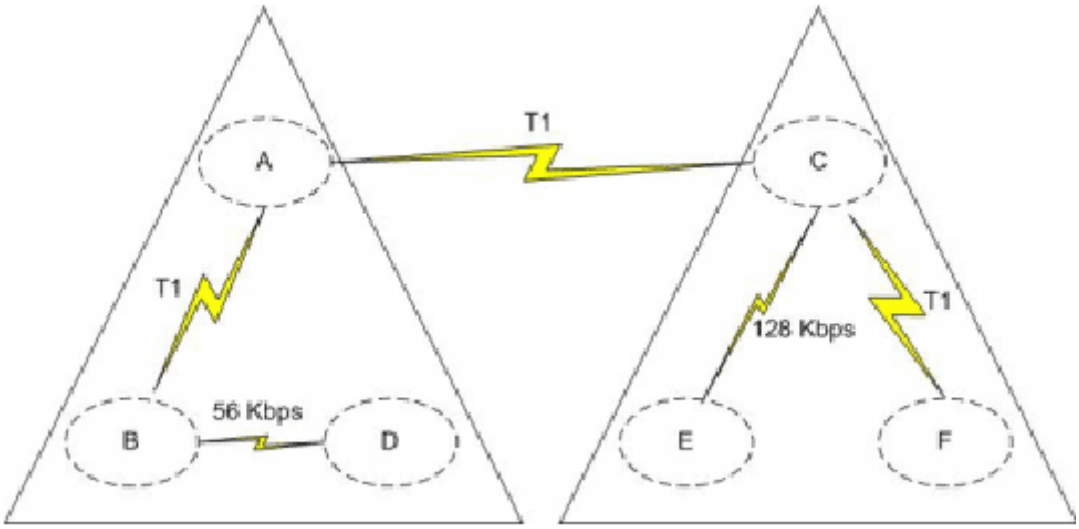
You want to add a domain controller to Subnet B. You also want to minimize directory replication traffic over the WAN.

What should you do before you install the domain controller?

A. Associate the existing site with both subnets.
B. Create a new Active Directory site and associate it only with Subnet B.
C. Create a new Active Directory site and associate it with both subnets.
D. Associate the existing site only with Subnet B.

Answer: B

Question 26.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The company has two native-mode domains in six sites as shown in the exhibit. .



Each site has one or more Domain Controller. Users report that at times of high network usage authentication and directory searches are extremely slow.

You want to improve network performance. What should you do?

A. Move all Domain Controllers into one site.
B. Promote more Windows 2000 server computers in each site to be Domain Controller.
C. Install a DNS server in each site and configure it to use Active Directory integration.
D. Designate a Domain Controller in only one site as a Global Catalog server.
E. Designate a Domain Controller in each site as a Global Catalog server.

Answer: E

Question 27.
You add three new SCSI hard disk drives to your company's Domain Controller. The SCSI disks are configured in a hardware RAID-5 array. You have two other physical disks in this Domain Controller. You want to optimize the speed of the Active Directory database.

What can you do? (Choose two)

A. Move the Ntds.dit file to the RAID-5 array.
B. Move the log files to a separate physical disk from the operating system.
C. Move the log files and the Ntds.dit file to the RAID-5 array.
D. Move the Netlogon share to the RAID-5 array.
E. Create a mirror volume and place the log files on the mirror.

Answer: A & B

Question 28.
You add a new Domain Controller named GC01 to your network to take the place of the existing Global Catalog server. You also enable GC01 as a Global Catalog. You want to use GC00, the original server, as a Domain Controller, but not as a Global Catalog server for the domain. You want to increase disk space on GC00.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

A. Use the Active Directory Sites and Services. Select the NTDS settings object for the GC00 Server to clear the Global Catalog check box.
B. On the GC00 server, run the Ntdsutil utility to defragment Active Directory.
C. On the GC00 server, reinstall Windows 2000.
D. On the GC01 server, run the Ntdsutil utility to enable the Global Catalog server option.

Answer: A & B

Question 29.
You are the administrator of Windows 2000 network. Users in the Organizational Unit named Procx need to have a drive mapped to a network location. These users logon from Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to use a log on script named userlog.cmd to implement this drive mapping for all current in future users in the Procx Organizational Unit. What should you do?

A. Copy user log.cmd to the net logon share on each Domain Controller in the domain. Select the user in the Procx Organizational Unit and set the logon script to the userlog.cmd.
B. Copy user log.cmd to the sys wall share on each Domain Controller in the domain. Assign read permissions to the file for all users in the Procx Organizational Unit.
C. Create a Group Policy Object that enforces userlog.cmd as a logon script. Assign the Group Policy Object to the Procx Organizational Unit.
D. Create a Group Policy Object that enforces userlog.cmd as a start up script. Assign the Group Policy Object to the Procx Organizational Unit.

Answer: C

Question 30.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The domain is named litware.com.

The distinguished name for the Sales organizational unit (OU) is ou=Sales,ou=NorthAmerica,dc=litware,dc=com. You want to assign Andrew the ability to manage all the objects in only the Sales OU.

What should you do?

A. Add Andrew to the Domain Administrators group.
B. Grant Andrew Full Control permission to the North America OU and disable inheritance at the Sales OU.
C. Grant Andrew Read and Write permissions to the Sales OU.
D. Grant Andrew Full Control permission to the Sales OU.
E. Move Andrew's user account to the Sales OU.

Answer: D

Question 31.
You are the enterprise administrator of a network. The network has eight domains in the domain tree. You add a domain to the domain tree. One of the Domain Controllers in the root domain becomes unavailable because of a hardware failure. After the hardware failure you are unable to add an additional domain to the domain tree. How should you correct this problem?

A. On one of the other Domain Controllers seize the domain naming master role.
B. Promote a Windows 2000 server computer to be able to be a replica controller in the root domain.
C. On one of the other Domain Controllers cease the infrastructure master role.
D. In the Active Directory sites and services console a Domain Controller from the root domain and force replication.

Answer: A

Question 32.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of two Windows 2000 domains. There are 10 Windows 2000 Server computers and 1100 Windows 2000 Professional client computers on the network. Two of the servers in each domain function as Domain Controllers. Both domains are in native mode. When the initial Domain Controller is taken off line for maintenance users receive an error message stating that the Domain Controller cannot be located. Users are not able to logon to the network. Although the other Domain Controllers are still operating.

What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Create a primary DNS zone.
B. Create a secondary DNS zone.
C. Configure at least one other Domain Controller as the Global Catalogue server.
D. Configure at least one other Domain Controller as a PDC emulator.
E. Configure at least one other Domain Controller as a WINS server.

Answer: C

Question 33.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain is in native mode. The domain contains 15 Windows 2000 Server computers that are functioning as Domain Controllers and 1500 Windows NT client computers.

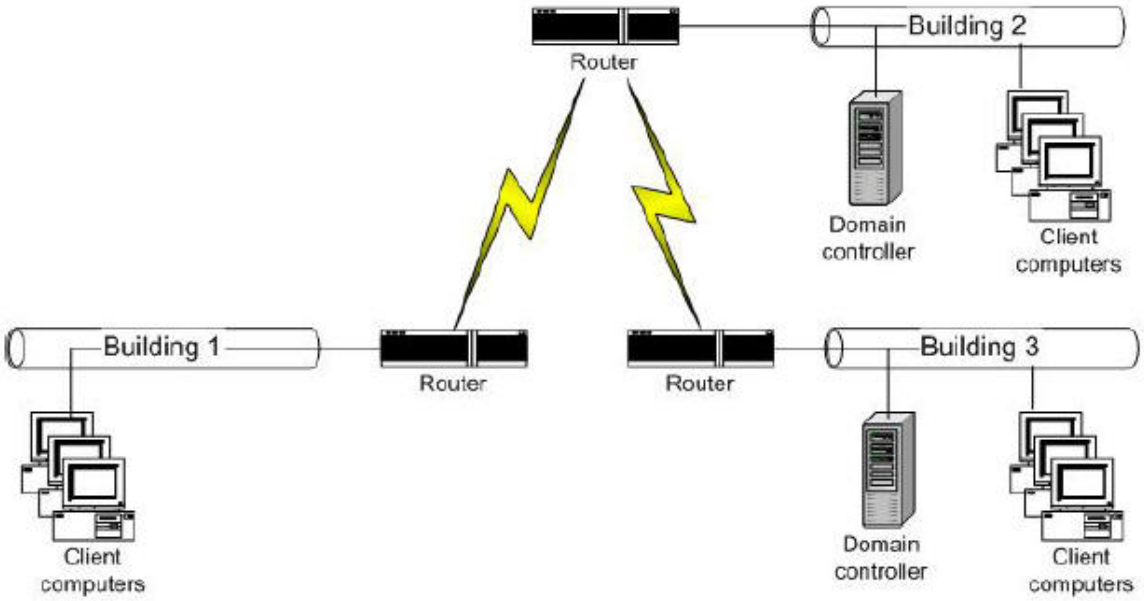
During a power outage the first Domain Controller that you install suffers a catastrophic hardware failure and will not restart. After the power outage users report that password changes do not take the effect for several hours. In addition users are not able to logon or connect to resources by using their new passwords.

What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another Domain Controller and Transfer the PDC emulator role.
B. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another Domain Controller and seize the PDC emulator role.
C. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another Domain Controller and Transfer the domain naming master role.
D. Using the NTDSUTIL utility connect to another Domain Controller and cease the domain naming master role.

Answer: B

Question 34.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The company contains three office buildings. You need to deploy Windows 2000 throughout the network.
Because of budget constraints, you can purchase only two domain controllers for implementation. You deploy one Windows 2000 domain controller in Building 2 and one Windows 2000 domain controller in Building 3. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



You create an Active Directory subnet for each building. You want to minimize WAN utilization and ensure that all client computers have access to Windows 2000 directory services.
How should you arrange the Active Directory sites and subnets?

A. Create one site to contain all three buildings.
   Associate three subnets with the site.
B. Create one site for each building.
   Associate the subnet for each building with the site.
C. Create one site to contain Building 1 and Building 2, and associate the subnets for Building 1 and Building 2 with the site.
   Create one site for Building 3, and associate the subnet for Building 3 with the site.
D. Create one site to contain building 2 and Building 3, and associate the subnets for Building 2 and Building 3 with the site.
   Create one site for Building 1, and associate the subnet for Building 1 with the site.

Answer: C

Question 35.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: Contoso.com and sales.contoso.com.
You are a member of the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com. You are located in the company's New York office.

The contoso.com domain contains three domain controllers: dc1.contoso.com, dc2.contoso.com, and dc3.contoso.com. The sales.contoso.com domain contains two domain controllers: sales1.contoso.com and salesdc2.contoso.com.
Salesdc1.contoso.com is in an Active Directory site named New York. Salesdc2.contoso.com is an Active Directory site named Los Angeles. Every night a full backup is performed on all domain controllers.
Replication between New York and Los Angeles occurs one a day.
The employees in the finance department are members of an organizational unit (OU) named Finance.
The Finance OU is contained in sales.contoso.com. You link a Group Policy Object (GPO) named DeskLock to the OU. The DeskLock GPO removes the Run command from the Start menu.

You delete all existing account and create 100 new user accounts in the Finance OU. The next day, the new users report that they have access to the Run command on the Start Menu. You discover that an Administrator in Los Angeles deleted the Finance OU.

You want to recover the new user accounts as quickly as possible. What should you do?

A. Perform an authoritative restore of the Finance OU from backup tape.
   Link DeskLock to the Finance OU.
B. Perform a nonauthorative restore of all users accounts in sales.contoso.com from backup tape.
   Re-create the Finance OU in sales.contoso.com and move the restored user accounts to the Finance OU.
   Link DeskLock to the Finance OU.
C. Re-create the Finance OU in sales.contoso.com.
   Move the accounts from the LostAndFound folder to the Finance OU.
   Link DeskLock to the Finance OU.
D. Re-create the Finance OU in the LostAndFound folder.
   After the next replication cycle, move the Finance OU to sales.contoso.com.
   Link DeskLock to the Finance OU.

Answer: A

Question 36.
Your company's network consists of two divisions: Contoso Ltd, and Fabrikam Inc. Each division has two domains. All domains are contained in the same forest.

Contoso Ltd., contains two domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com, Fabrikam Inc., contains two domains: fabrikam.com and sales.fabrikam.com. The sales.contoso.com domain and the sales.fabrikam.com domain each contain an OU named Marketing.

Fabrikam, Inc., is changing its name to Litware, Inc. You need to create a user principle name of Litware.com. Users in both Marketing OUs will use the UPN to be authenticated by Active Directory.

At which level in Active Directory should you create the UPN?

A. The marketing OU in sales.contoso.com and the Marketing OU in sales.fabrikam.com.
B. The contoso.com domain tree and the fabrikam.com domain tree.
C. The root domain.
D. The forest.

Answer: B

Question 37.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The company has one office in New York and one in Boston. The offices are connected by a WAN link. An Active Directory site and an organizational unit are configured for each office.

Users in the Boston sales department are moving to New York. You want to move one of the two Domain Controllers in Boston to New York.

After you transport the Domain Controller to New York and connect it to the New York subnet, users report that all network activity between New York and Boston is slow.

You want to improve network performance between New York and Boston. What should you do?

A. Using the Active Directory site and services snap-in, configure the site link between Boston and New York for less frequent replication.
B. Using the Active Directory users and computers snap-in, change the location file of the Boston server object from Boston to New York.
C. Using the Active Directory users and computers snap-in, move the Domain Controller from the Boston OU to the New York OU.
D. Using the Active Directory site and services snap-in, move the Domain Controller from Boston site to the New York site.

Answer: C

Question 38.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain named lucerneralestate.com. The network is not connected to the internet.

You want to install a new domain named lucernerealestate1.com. During the promotion process, you receive the following error message: “The domain name specified is already in use on the network.”

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

A. The default-generated DNS domain name is already in use.
B. You are required to use the domain name lucernerealestate1.local.
C. The default-generated NetBIOS domain name is already in use.
D. You are required to use the domain name lucernerealestate01.com.

Answer: C

Question 39.
You are a backup operator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has two Domain Controllers. You want the Active Directory database files of both Domain Controllers to be automatically backed up once a week.

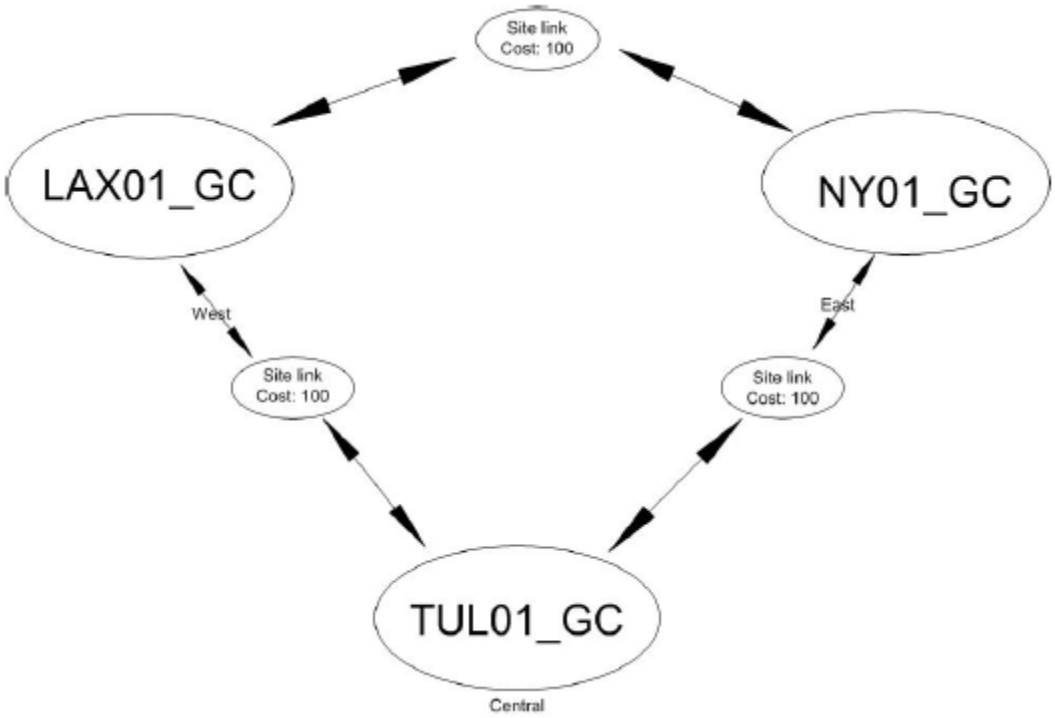
What should you do?

A. Schedule a backup job that will backup the System State Data once a week.
B. Schedule a backup job and select Schema.ini file in the System32 folder and all files in the NTDS folder to be backed up once a week.
C. Schedule a task that will run the Ntdsutil once a week.
D. Schedule a task that will copy the Ntds.dit file and the Sysvol folder once a week.

Answer: A

Question 40.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network has one domain named parnellaerospace.com. The parnellaerospace.com domain supports 8,000 users at three locations.

The network has three sites connected by T1 lines, as shown in the exhibit.



The West site has 2,500 users; the East site has 3,000 users; and the Central site has 2,500 users. Each site contains a Global Catalog server. The Global Catalog server in the West site is named LAX01-Global Catalog. The Global Catalog server in the Central site is named TUL01-Global Catalog. The Global Catalog server in the East site is named NYC01-Global Catalog.

You want users located in the West site to query TUL01-Global Catalog if the West site Global Catalog server is offline. What should you do?

A. Create a new subnet, assign it to the West site, and move TULO 1-Global Catalog to the West site.
B. Configure the site link between the Central site and the West site to have a lower cost than the site link between the West site and the East site.
C. Add a Global Catalog server to the Central site that has an IP address in the West site subnet.
D. Configure TUL01-Global Catalog as a preferred bridgehead server.
E. Set the query policy on LAXO 1-Global Catalog to the default query policy.

Answer: B

Question 41.
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your company's main office is in Seattle. Large regional offices are located in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York, as shown in the exhibit. Three smaller branch offices are located within each region. The regional offices are connected to the main office by T1 lines. The branch offices are connected to the regional offices by ISDN lines. Branch offices in Boston, Dallas, and San Diego also have direct ISDN connections with Seattle. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain. For fault-tolerance and load-balancing purposes, each office has its own Windows 2000 Domain Controller. Each office is configured as its own site. All site links have been created. You want to create a replication topology that allows only the regional offices to communicate with the main office. You want to ensure that each branch office communicates only with the closest regional office.

What should you do?

A. Manually create connection objects between the Domain Controllers in the main office and the regional offices Use SMTP as the transport protocol.
B. Manually create connection objects between each branch office and the closest regional office. Use SMTP as the transport protocol.
C. Allow the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) to automatically create the connection objects between the main office and all other offices.
D. Allow the Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) to automatically create the connection objects between the branch offices and the regional offices.

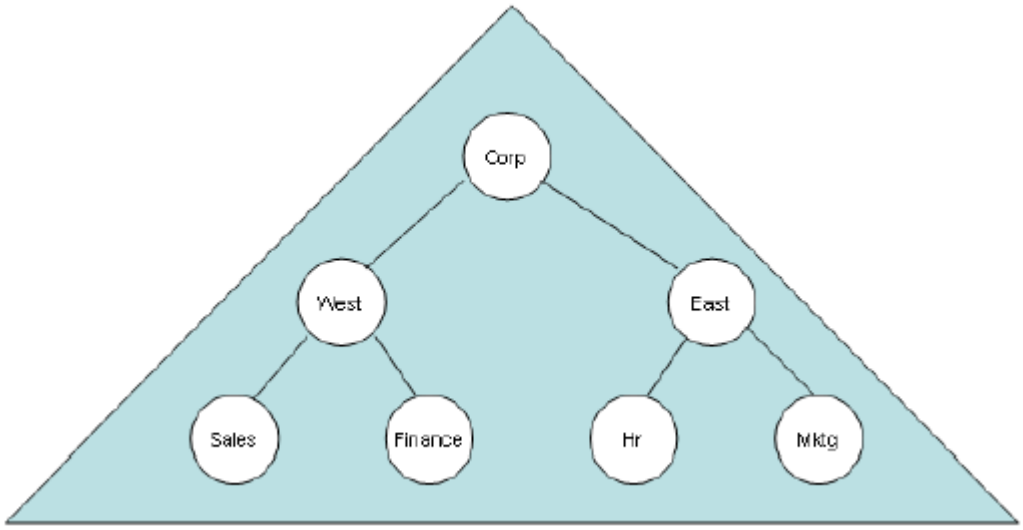
Answer: C

Question 42.
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your company's main office is in Chicago. Company operations are divided into two regions East and West. The East region has an office in Miami and an office in New York. The West region has an office in Denver and an office in Seattle. The offices in the East region contain the human resources (HR) and marketing (Mktg) departments. The offices in the West region contain the sales and finance departments. Company IT policy states that Group Policy must be applied only at the organizational unit (OU) level, and that user groups must correspond to departments.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

Control of users and resources can be delegated to local and departmental administrators.
The IT department can control Group Policy for the entire enterprise.
A single Group Policy object (GPO) can be applied to the sales and marketing departments.
User environments can be customized by city.

You implement an OU structure as shown in the exhibit.



Which result or results does your implementation produce? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Control of users and resources can be delegated to local and departmental administrators.
B. The IT department can control Group Policy for the entire enterprise.
C. A single GPO can be applied to the sales and marketing departments.
D. User environments can be customized by city.

Answer: A, B & C

Question 43.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The Network consists of one Windows 2000 domain. Your company has two locations, which are connected by a dedicated T1 line. Users frequently report that logons to the network, file Transfers, and directory searches are extremely slow. When you monitor the network, you discover that replication between Domain Controllers is generating excessive network traffic between the locations.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

Replication traffic between locations will be reduced.
Logon response time for users will be improved.
Average file Transfer rates for users will be improved.
Directory search response times will be improved.
All Domain Controllers will have up-to-date replicas of the directory.
Fault tolerance for domain logons and directory searches will be maintained.

You take the following actions:

Configure a Domain Controller in each location to be a Global Catalog server.
Create a new subnet in Active Directory for each location.
Modify the location attribute of each Domain Controller's server object.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Replication traffic between locations is reduced.
B. Logon response time for users is improved.
C. Average file Transfer rates for users are improved.
D. Directory search response times are improved.
E. All Domain Controllers have up-to-date replicas of the directory.
F. Fault tolerance for domain logons and directory searches is maintained.

Answer: A, B, D, E & F

Question 44.
You create a new Windows 2000 Active Directory network. Five months after deployment of the network, you receive a report that the Active Directory database file takes too much disk space on the ServerA Domain Controller. You want to reduce the size of the Active Directory database file.

What should you do? (Choose three.)

A. Restart ServerA in directory services restore mode.
B. Stop the Net Logon service on ServerA.
C. Run Windows Backup to back up the System State data. Immediately run Windows Backup again to restore the System State data from the backup file.
D. Use the Ntdsutil utility to compact the database to a folder. Move the compacted database file to the original location.
E. Restart ServerA and boot normally.
F. Start the Net Logon service on ServerA.

Answer: A, D & E

Question 45.
You are installing a new Windows 2000 Server computer on your existing Windows NT network. You run DCPromo.exe to promote the server to a Domain Controller in a domain named

domain.local. You receive the following error message: “The domain name specified is already in use on the network”. There are no other Windows 2000 domains on your network. What should you do?

A. Place an entry in your DNS server host table for the domain.local domain name.
B. Place an entry in your WINS database for the domain.local domain name.
C. Change the domain name to domain.com.
D. Change the down level domain name to domain1.

Answer: D

Question 46.
You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain named fabrikam.com. The domain contains three Domain Controllers named DCA, DCB, and DCC. DCA does not hold any operations master roles. You backed up the System state data of DCA two weeks ago.

Without warning, the DCA hard disk fails. You decide to replace DCA with a new computer. You install a new Windows 2000 computer.

What should you do next?

A. Add the server to the domain. Do an authoritative restore of the original backup of the original DCA System State data that you made two weeks ago.
B. Add the server to the domain. Use Windows Backup to create a backup of the DCB System state data, and restore this backup on the new DCA.
C. Use the Active Directory installation wizard to make the new computer a replica in the domain.
D. Use the Ntdsutil utility to copy the Active Directory database from DCB to the new DCA.

Answer: C

Question 47.
You are the administrator of your company’s network. Your company has its main office in Seattle and branch offices in London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro. The local administrator at each branch office must be able to control users and local resources. You want to prevent the local administrators from controlling resources in branch offices other than their own.

You want to create an Active Directory structure to accomplish these goals. What should you do?

A. Create a top-level organizational unit (OU). Delegate control of this OU to administrators at the main office.
B. Create child OUs for each office. Delegate control of these OUs to administrators at the main office.
C. Create child OUs for each office. Delegate control of each OU to the local administrators at each office.
D. Add the local administrators to the Domain Admins group.
E. Create users groups for each office. Grant the local administrators the appropriate permissions to administer these user groups.

Answer: C

Question 48.
Your company’s Windows 2000 network consists of a single domain. You are the enterprise administrator of the domain. Two administrators named Ann and Bill make changes to Active directory at approximately the same time at two different Domain Controllers named ServerA and ServerB.

Ann deletes an empty OU named Branch1 from ServerA. Before this deletion is replicated to ServerB, Bill move five existing users from the Branch2 OU to the Branch1 OU at ServerB. Ten minutes later, Bill discovers that the Branch1 OU is deleted from Active Directory.

You want to reinstate the configuration that Bill attempted to accomplish. What should you do?

A. Perform an authoritative restore of the Branch1 OU at ServerA.
B. Perform a nonauthoritative restore of the Branch1 OU at ServerA.
C. Perform an authoritative restore of the five users at ServerB.
D. At ServerB, move the Branch1 OU from the LostAndFound container to its original location.
E. At ServerA, create a new Branch1 OU. Move the five users from the Branch2 OU to the new Branch1 OU.
F. At ServerB, create a new Branch1 OU. Move the five users from the LostAndFound container to the new Branch1 OU.

Answer: F

Question 49.
Your company's network consists of two domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group.

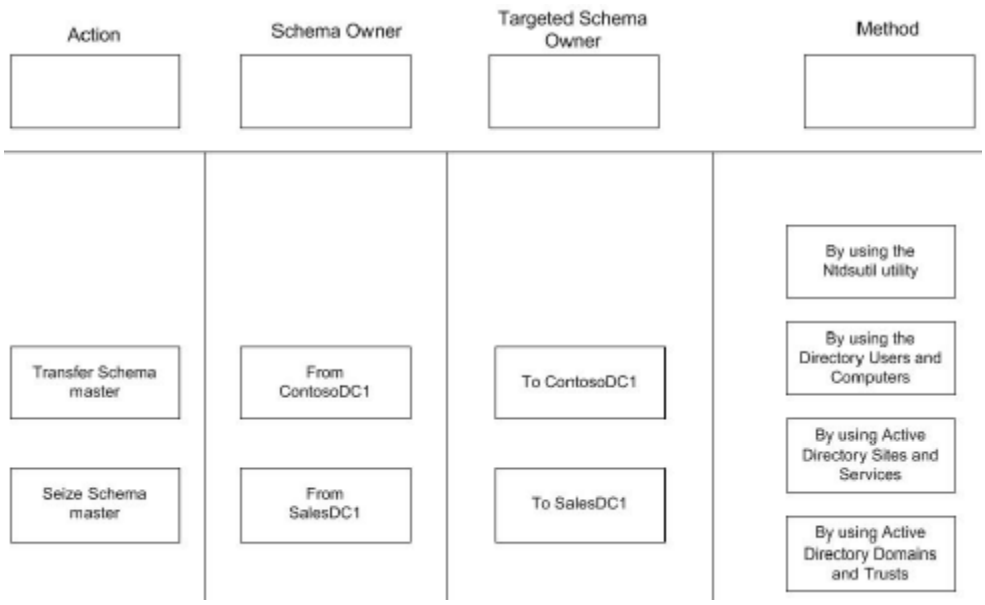
The contoso.com domain contains one Domain Controller named ContosoDC1. The sales.contoso.com domain contains one Domain Controller named SalesDC1. No operations master roles have been moved from their default locations.

A database administrator in sales.contoso.com wants to extend the Active Directory schema by using a custom application. However, you need to temporarily take the computer that owns the schema master role offline for service.

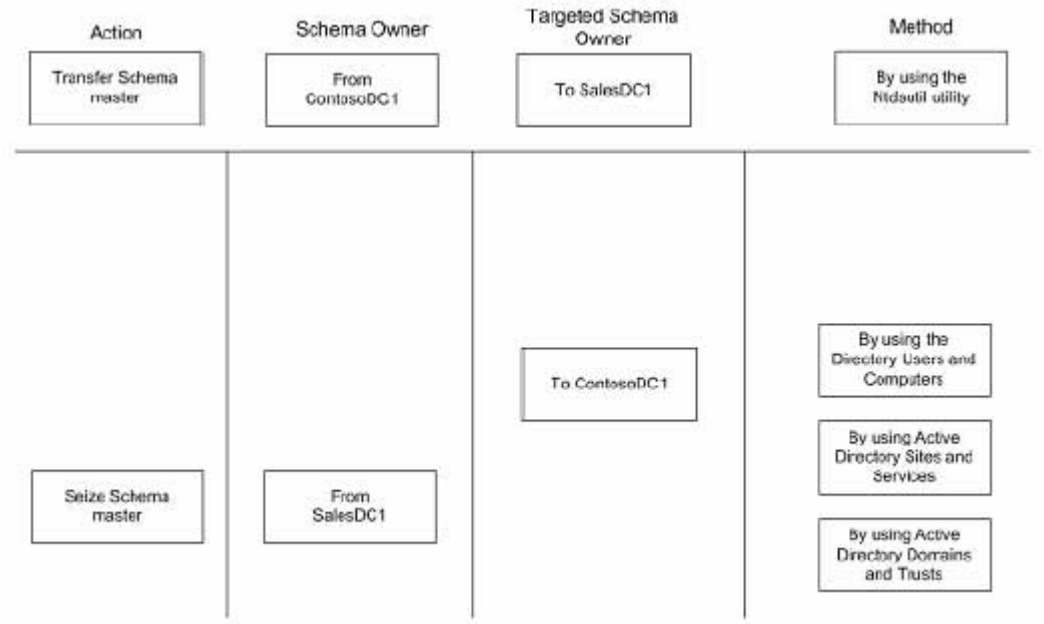
You need to ensure that schema modifications can occur when the server is unavailable. What should you do before you take the server offline?

SELECT AND PLACE

To Answer, click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate object to the appropriate destination.

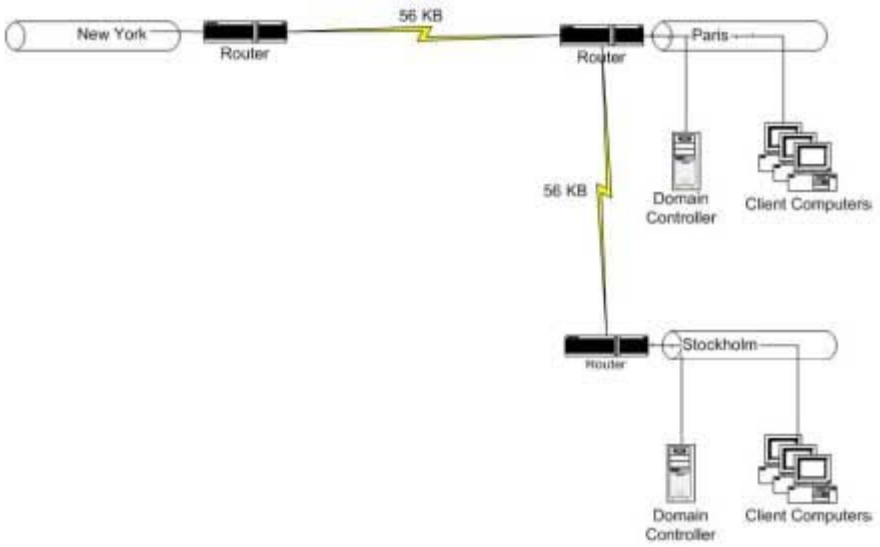


Answer:



Question 50.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of one domain and two Active Directory sites: Paris and Stockholm. Paris and Stockholm are connected by 56-KB WAN link.

Your company opens a new office in New York. You configure a 56-KB WAN link to connect New York with Paris. The network is now configured as shown in the exhibit.



You want to install a Domain Controller in the New York subnet. You need to minimize the directory replication traffic that is generated by the Domain Controller installation.

What should you do before you install the Domain Controller?

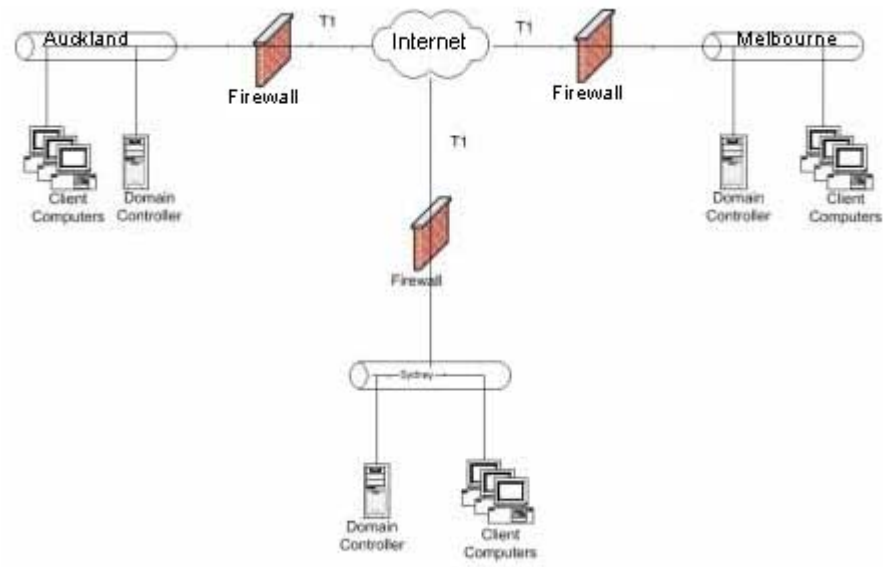
A. Create an Active Directory subnet and site for New York
B. Create an Active Directory subnet for New York and associate it with the Paris site
C. Enable slow link detection in the Default Domain Group Policy Object
D. Enable slow link detection in the default Domain Controllers Group Policy Object

Answer: A

Question 51.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. Your company consists of 2 offices. Each office has a T1 connection to the internet and uses a virtual private network to establish a direct, secure connection with every other office.

Currently, only two offices, Melbourne and Sydney, contain Domain Controllers. A site link connects these two offices. Your company wants all offices to contain at least one Windows 2000 Domain Controller.

You install a new Domain Controller in the Auckland office. A portion of the network is now configured as shown in the exhibit.



You want to configure Active Directory to minimize site replication delays between all offices. You also want to be able to reschedule replication traffic between all offices with the least amount of administrative effort. You need to configure directory replication with Auckland. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Create a new site link between Auckland and Melbourne.
B. Create a new site link between Auckland and Sydney.
C. Add the Auckland site to the existing link between Melbourne and Sydney.
D. Set the replication cost for all site links to a value of 1.
E. Set the replication frequency for all site links to every 15 minutes.

Answer: A & B

Question 52.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: contoso.com and sports.contoso.com. Both domains operate in mixed mode.

The sports contoso.com domain contains two Windows 2000 Domain Controllers and one Windows NT 4.0 member server. You and another employee named Sophie are members of the domain admins group in the sports.contoso.com domain.

You and Sophie need to create several global groups that will be used to grant permissions for shared folders. Sophie creates a global group named Teams. You create three global groups: Basketball, Baseball, and Hockey. You want to add the Basketball, Baseball, and Hockey global groups to the Teams global group by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Convert only sports.contoso.com to native mode.
B. Convert contoso.com to native mode, and then convert sports.contoso.com to native mode.
C. Convert sports.contoso.com to native mode, and then convert contoso.com to native mode.
D. Convert only contoso.com to native mode.

Answer: A

Question 53.

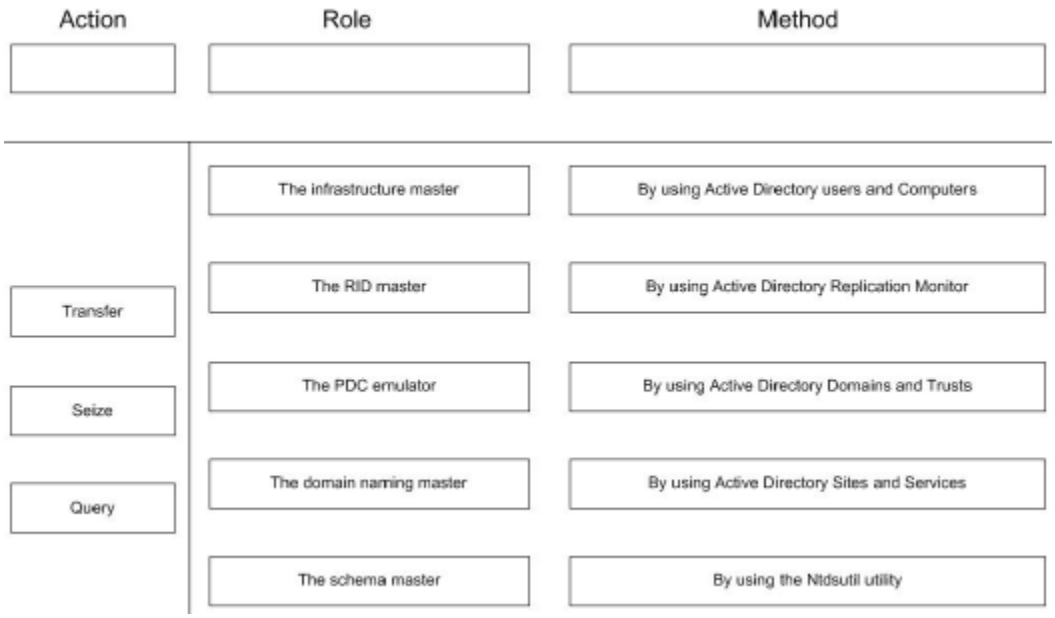
Your company's network consists of two domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains one Domain Controller and one member server. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com

The sales.contoso.com domain contains two Windows 2000 Domain Controllers, one Windows NT BDC, 50 Windows NT Workstation computers and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

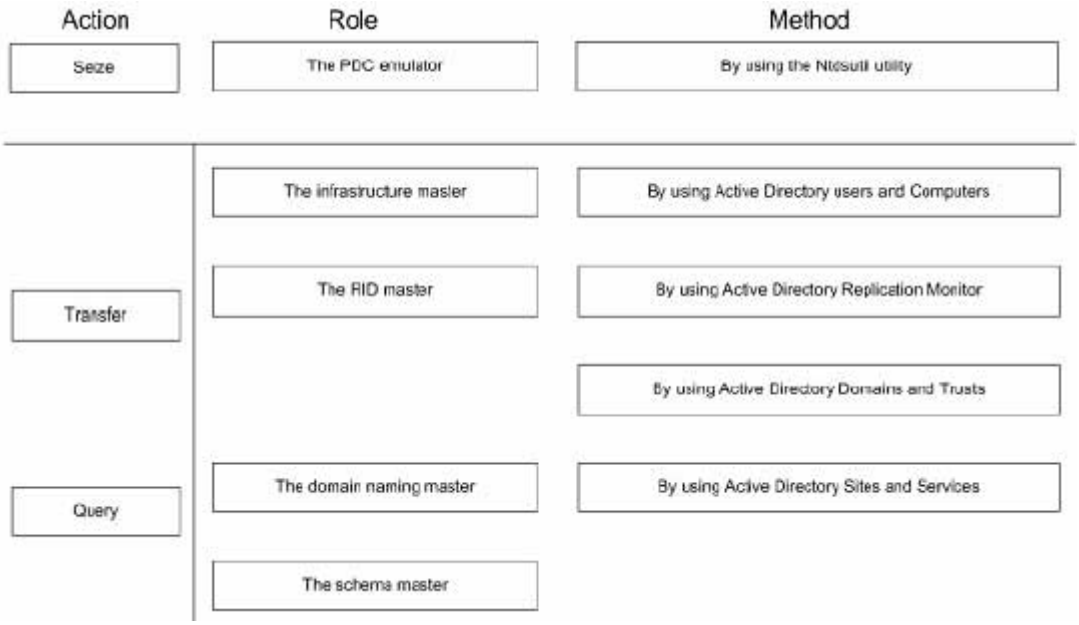
A Windows 2000 Domain Controller in sales.contoso.com fails and cannot be recovered from backup tape. Users who are running Windows NT Workstation report that they cannot change their passwords.

You want to enable all users to change their passwords. What should you do?

To Answer click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate object to the appropriate destination.



Answer:



Seize the PDC emulator by using Active Directory sites and services.

Question 54.
Your company's network consists of two domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains three Domain Controllers and one member server. The sales.contoso.com domain is a new domain that contains one Domain Controller and one member server. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com.

You want sales.contoso.com to contain two Domain Controllers. Which two actions can you take? (Each correct Answer: presents a complete solution. Choose two)

A. Manually install a new server in sales.contoso.com. During the installation process, install the server as a Domain Controller.
B. Manually install a new member server in sales.contoso.com. After it is installed, promote the server to a Domain Controller.
C. Move the domain membership of the member server in contoso.com to sales.contoso.com by using System Properties in Control Panel.
D. Move the domain membership of the Domain Controller in contoso.com to sales.contoso.com by using System Properties in Control Panel.
E. Run DCPromo.exe on the member server in sales.contoso.com and provide credentials of a user in the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com
F. Run DCPromo.exe on the member server in contoso.com and provide credentials of a user in the Domain Admins group in contoso.com

Answer: B & E

Question 55.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com.
Each domain contains one domain controller and one member server. You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group.

You want each domain to contain two domain controllers. Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Manually install a new server in sales.contoso.com by using the Windows 2000 CD- ROM. During this process, install the server as a domain controller.
B. Manually install a new server in contoso.com by using the Windows 2000 CD-ROM. During this process, install the server as a domain controller.
C. Manually install a new member server in sales.contoso.com by a network installation point Then, promote the server to a domain controller.
D. Manually install a new member server in contoso.com by a network installation point Promote the server to a domain controller by using an unattended setup file to script the promotion process.
E. Install a new member server in sales.contoso.com by using Remote Installation Services (RIS).
Then, promote the server to a domain controller.
F. Install a new member server in contoso.com by using Remote Installation Services (RIS). Promote the server to a domain controller by using an unattended setup file to script the promotion process

Answer: C & D

Question 56.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. The domain contains three Active Directory sites. Each site contains one domain controller. You install an additional domain controller in each site. You want only the new domain controllers to perform intersite directory replication.

What should you do?

A. Configure each existing domain controller to be the preferred bridgehead server for its site.
B. Create a connection object from the existing domain controller in each site to the new domain controller in the other sites.
C. Create a connection object from the new domain controller in each site to the existing domain controller in either sites.
D. Configure each new domain controller to be the preferred bridgehead server for its site.

Answer: D

Question 57.
Your company's network consists of two domains contoso.com and sports.contoso.com. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in Sports.contoso.com

The network contains three Active Directory sites: Site A, site B, and site C. Each site is connected to the other sites by Means of a WAN link. Site A contains three Domain Controllers. Site B contains one Domain Controller. Site C contains two Domain Controllers.

The Domain Controller in site B fails. Users in sites A, B, and C report that they cannot log on to the network.

You need to allow users to log on to the network. What should you do?

A. Seize the infrastructure master role from the failed Domain Controller.
B. Seize the RID master ole from the failed Domain Controller.
C. Move a Domain Controller from site C to site B.
D. Create another Domain Controller in site B.
E. Create a Global Catalog server in site A.

Answer: E

Question 58.
You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has three domain controllers named DC1, DC2, and DC3.

Because of changed hardware requirements, you want to replace the domain controller named DC1 with a newer computer named DC4. You want DC4 to be a domain controller in the domain. You no longer want DC1 to function as a domain controller.

What should you do?

A. Install DC4 as a stand-alone server in a workgroup named WG.
   Restore a System State data backup of DC1 on DC4.
   On DC1, use the Active Directory Installation wizard to remove Active Directory from DC1.
B. Install DC4 as a stand-alone server in a workgroup named WG.
   Disconnect DC1 from the network.
   Rename DC4 to DC1.
   On DC2, force replication of Active Directory to all its replication partners.
C. Install DC4 as a member server in the domain.
   On DC4, use the Active Directory Installation wizard to install Active Directory on DC4.
   On DC1, use the Active Directory Installation wizard to remove Active Directory from DC1.
D. Install DC4 as a member server in the domain.
   On DC1, use the Ntdsutil utility to copy the Active Directory files to DC4.
   Use the Active Directory Installation wizard to remove Active Directory from DC1.

Answer: C

Question 59.
You are the administrator of a domain named contoso.com. The domain contains an OU named Sales that has 20 users. In the Active Directory Users and Computers console on a Domain Controller named DC1, you inadvertently delete the sales OU. You want to reinstate the sales OU.

What should you do?

A. Move the tombstoned sales OU from the LostAndFound container to the original location.
B. Copy the sales OU from another Domain Controller in the contoso.com domain to DC1.
C. Perform an authoritative restore of the Sales OU from the last backup.
D. In the Active Directory Sites and Services console. Force replication from another Domain controller in the contsco.com domain.

Answer: C

Question 60.
You are the administrator of your company's WAN. Your company has four locations connected by dedicated 256-Kbps leased lines. You install and configure a Windows 2000 Domain Controller at each location. For network performance reasons, you want to control the bandwidth usage and replication schedule of directory information to each Domain Controller in each location.

What should you do? (Choose two.)

A. Create a site for each location.
B. Create a site that spans all the locations.
C. Create server objects for each Domain Controller in every site.
D. Create server objects for each Domain Controller in its own site.
E. Copy all server objects from Default-First-Site-Name to each site.

F. Move each server object from Default-First-Site-Name to the appropriate site.

Answer: A & F

Question 61.
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your company has its main office in North America and has branch offices in Asia and Europe. The locations are connected by dedicated 256-Kbps lines. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain. To minimize logon authentication traffic across the slow links, you create a site for each office and configure the site links between the sites.

Users in the branch offices report that it takes a long time to log on to the domain. You monitor the network and discover that all authentication traffic is still being sent to the Domain Controllers in the North America site.

What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Schedule replication to occur more frequently between the sites.
B. Schedule replication to occur less frequently between the sites.
C. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate the subnets with the North America site, and move server objects to the North America site.
D. Create a subnet for each physical location, associate each subnet with its respective site, and move each server object to its respective site.

Answer: D

Question 62.
You are the network administrator for your company. Your company's main office is in Seattle. Branch offices are in New York, Rome, and Tokyo. The local administrators at each branch office need to be able to control local resources.

You want to prevent the local administrators from controlling resources in the other branch offices. You want only the administrators from the main office to be allowed to create and manage user accounts. You want to create an Active Directory structure to accomplish these goals.

What should you do?

A. Create a domain tree that has a top-level domain for the main office and a child domain for each branch office. Grant the local administrators membership in the Domain Admins group in their child domains.
B. Create a domain tree that has a top-level domain for the main office and a child domain for each branch office. Grant the local administrators membership in the Enterprise Admins group in the domain tree.
C. Create a single domain. Create a group named Branch Admins. Grant the local administrators membership in this group. Assign permissions to the local resources to this group.
D. Create a single domain. Create an organizational unit (OU) for each branch office and an additional OU named CorpUsers. Delegate authority for resource administration to the local administrators for their own OUs. Delegate authority to the CorpUsers OU only to the Domain Admins group.

Answer: D

Question 63.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has two Domain Controllers named Server1 and Server2. The volume that contains the Active Directory database file on

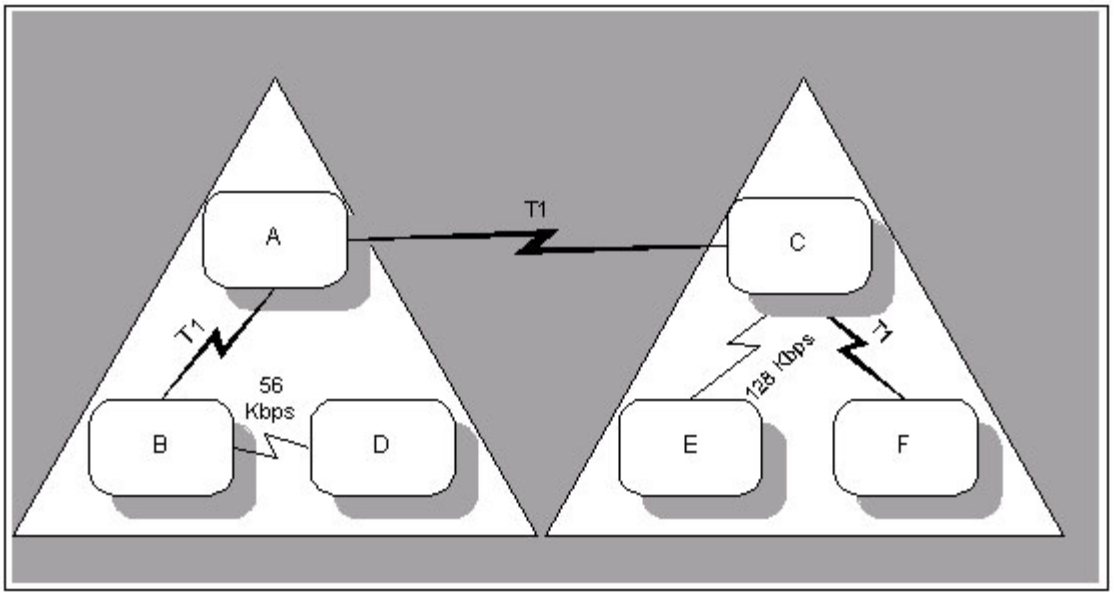
Server1 is running out of disk space. You decide to move the database file to an empty volume on a different disk on Server1.

What should you do?

A. Restart Server1 in directory services restore mode. Use the Ntdsutil utility to move the database file to the empty volume.
B. Use Windows Backup to create a backup of the System State data of Server1. Restart Server1 in directory services restore mode. Restore the system State data to the empty volume.
C. Use the Logical disk Manager console to mount the empty volume in the folder that contains the Active Directory database file.
D. Stop the Net logon service on Server1. Use Windows Explorer to move Ntds.dit to the empty volume. Start the Net Logon service again. Force replication from server2.

Answer: A

Question 64.
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your company has two domains in six sites as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



Each site has one or more domain controllers. For Fault-tolerance and load-balancing purposes, one domain controller in each site is configured as a global catalog server. Users report that, several times a day, network performance and data Transfer for an application located in Site A are extremely poor.

You want to improve network performance. What should you do?

A. Configure at least two domain controllers in each site as global catalog services.
B. Configure the domain controllers in only one site as global catalog servers.
C. Create site links between all sites and use the default replication schedules.
D. Create site links between all sites and set less frequent replication schedules.
E. Create connection objects between each domain controllers. Use RPC as the Transfer protocol.

F. Create connection objects between each domain controller. Use SMTP as the transport protocol.

Answer: D

Question 65.
You are the network administrator for the Lucerne Real Estate Company. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain named lucernerealestate.local. The network is not currently connected to the Internet.

You are installing a new domain named lucernerealestate1.local. During the promotion process, you receive the following error message: “The domain name specified is already in use on the network”.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

A. The default-generated DNS domain name is already in use.
B. DNS domain names cannot be named iteratively.
C. The default-generated NetBIOS domain name is already in use.
D. NetBIOS domain names cannot be named iteratively.

Answer: C

Part 2 Installing, Configuring, Managing, Monitoring and Troubleshooting DNS for Active Directory

Question 1.
You are configuring a Windows 2000 DNS Server on your company network. The network consists of one Windows NT domain.

You already have DNS installed on a Windows NT Server on the Windows NT domain. You want to use dynamic updates on a DNS database, but company management will not allow an upgrade or decommission the Windows NT DNS server. All DNS info must be synchronized between the two DNS servers.

What do you do? (Choose three)

A. Create a standard primary zone on a Windows 2000 DNS Server and import the existing zone file.
B. Create a standard secondary zone on a Windows 2000 DNS Server.
C. Delete and re-create the primary zone on an NT DNS Server.
D. Delete the existing zone and create a new secondary zone on the NT DNS Server.
E. Configure the primary zone on the NT DNS Server as the master zone for the secondary zone on the Windows 2000 DNS Server.
F. Configure the secondary zone on the NT DNS Server to use the Windows 2000 Standard primary zone as its master zone.

Answer: A, D & F

Question 2.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain that spans multiple subnets. You are configuring DNS for hostname resolution throughout the network.

You want the following goals:

- DNS zone Transfer traffic will be minimized on the network.
- Administrative overhead for maintaining DNS zone files will be minimized.
- Unauthorized host computers will not have records created in the zone.
- All zone updates will come only from authorized DNS servers.
- All zone Transfer information will be secured as it crosses the network.

You take the following actions:

- Create an Active Directory integrated zone.
- In the Zone Properties dialog box, set the Allow Dynamic Updates option to Yes
- On the Name Servers tab of the Zone Properties dialog box, enter the names and addresses of all DNS servers on the network.
- On the zone Transfers tab of the zone properties dialog box, select the Allow Zone Transfers only to the servers listed on the Name servers tab option

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. DNS zone Transfer traffic is minimized on the network.
B. Administrative overhead for maintaining DNS zone files is minimized.
C. Unauthorized host computers do not have records created in the zone.
D. All zone updates come only from authorized DNS servers

E. All zone Transfer information is secured as it crosses the network.

Answer: A, B, D & E

Question 3.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain that spans multiple subnets. You are configuring DNS for host name resolution throughout the network.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- DNS zone Transfer traffic will be minimized on the network.
- Administrative overhead for maintaining DNS zone files will be minimized.
- Unauthorized host computers will not have records created in the zone.
- All zone updates will come only from authorized DNS servers.
- All zone Transfer information will be secured as it crosses the network.

You take the following actions:

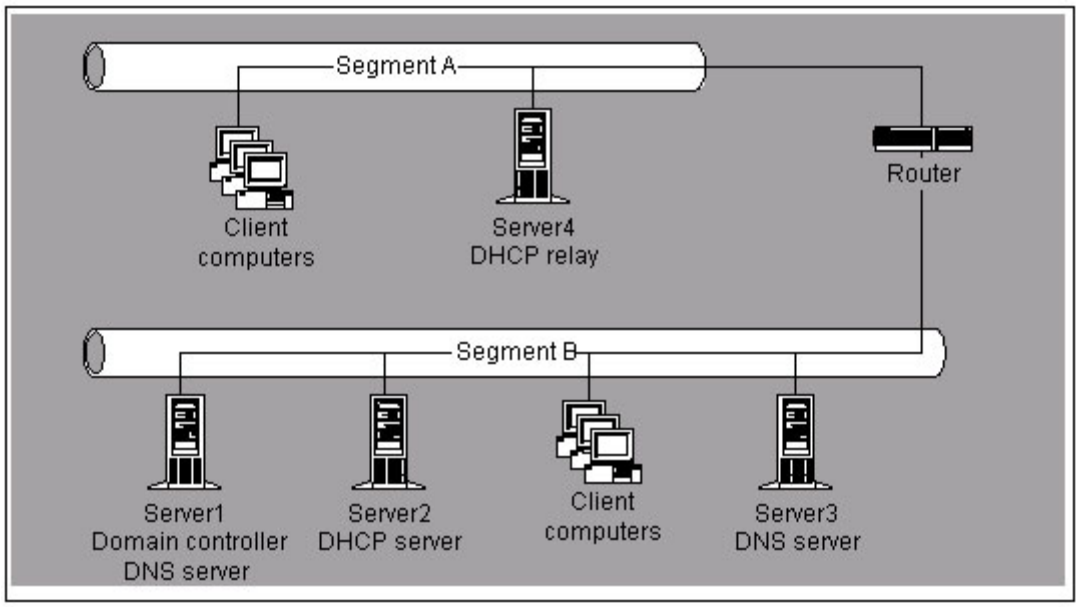
- Create an Active Directory integrated zone.
- In the Zone Properties dialog box, set eh **Allow Dynamic Updates** option to **Only Secure Updates**.
- On the **Name Servers** tab of the **Zone Properties** dialog box, enter the names and addresses of all DNS servers on the network.
- On the **Zone Transfers** tab of the **Zone Properties** dialog box, select the **Allow zone Transfers only to servers listed on the Name Servers tab** option.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

A. DNS zone Transfer traffic is minimized on the network.
B. Administrative overhead for maintaining DNS zone files is minimized.
C. Unauthorized host computers do not have records created in the zone.
D. All zone updates come only from authorized DNS servers.
E. All zone Transfer information is secured as it crosses the network.

Answer: A, B, C, D & E

Question 4.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network for Miller Textiles. The network configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



The millertextiles.com domain is hosted on Server1 as an Active Directory integrated zone, and on Server3 as a secondary zone. All the client computers on Segment B are Windows 2000 Professional computers. All the client computers on Segment A are downlevel client computers. All the client computers use DHCP.

You share some network resources on several of the client computers on Segment A. Several days later you attempt to connect to those shared resources from client computers on Segment B, but you are unable to resolve the host names of client computers on Segment A.

How should you correct this problem?

A. On the DHCP server, set the DNS Domain Name scope option to millertextiles.com.
B. On Server1 for the millertextiles.com zone, change the value of **Allow Dynamic Updates** from the default settings to **Yes**.
C. Configure the millertextiles.com domain to allow zone Transfers to all the computers on the network.
D. On Server2, enable updates for DNS clients that do not support dynamic updates.

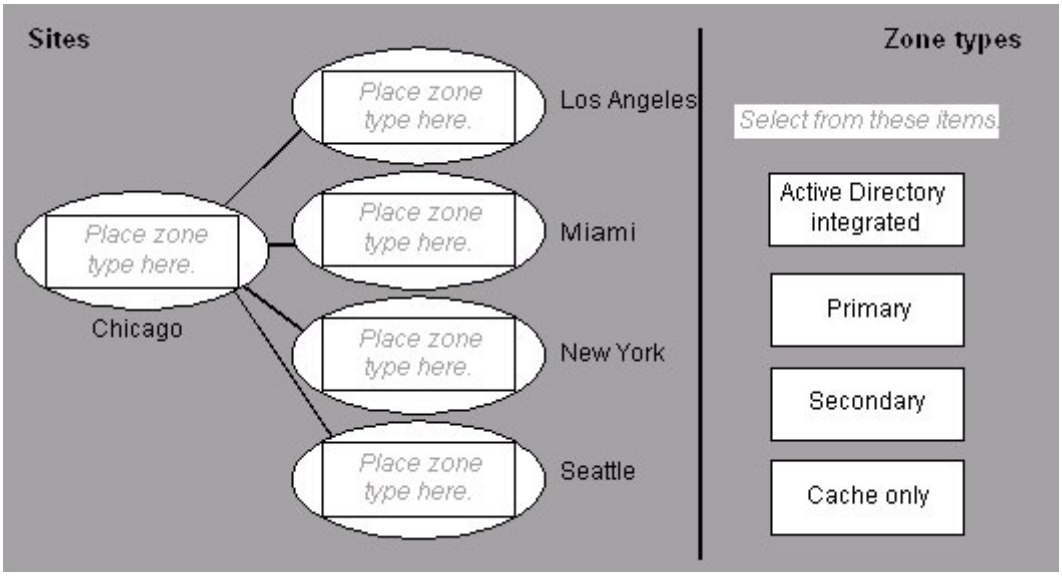
Answer: D

Question 5.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Your network consists of five sites in one domain. The Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York sites will have DNS running on their Domain Controllers. Miami and Seattle will have DNS running on dedicated member servers.

You want to allow client computers in the Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York sites to perform secure dynamic updates to the DNS server. You want to configure your DNS servers so that each site has a replicated copy of the DNS zone.

To Answer, click the Select and Place button, and then drag the appropriate zone type to each site. (Note: Zone types can be used more than once)

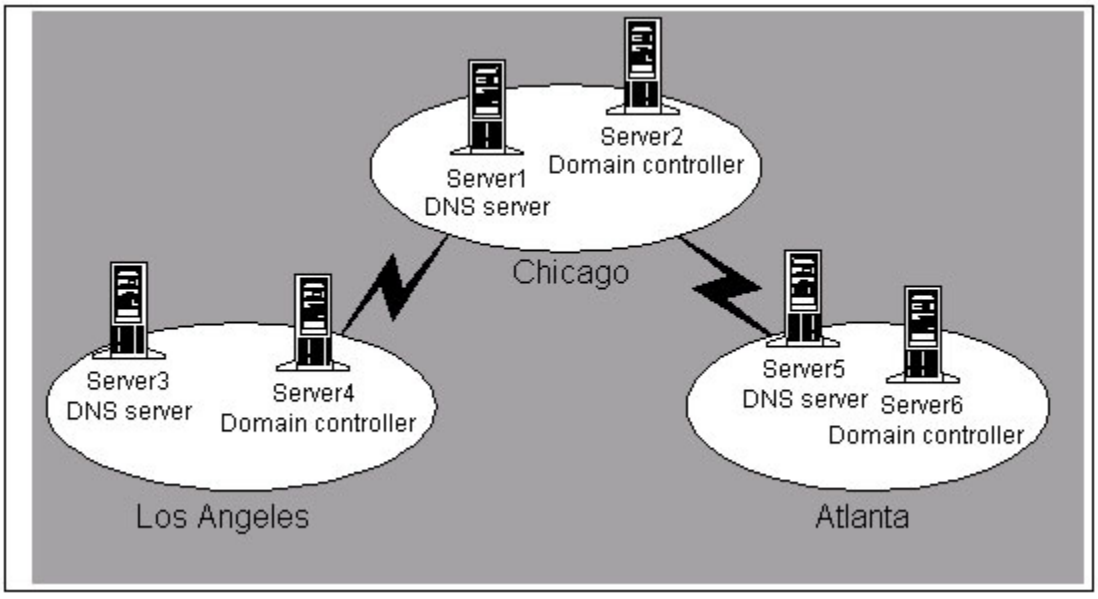
Select And Place



Answer:

Chicago:
Active Directory integrated zone
Los Angeles:
Active Directory integrated zone.
New York:
Active Directory integrated zone.
Miami:
Secondary zone.
Seattle:
Secondary zone.

Question 6.
You are the network administrator for Arbor Shoes. Part of your multisite Windows 2000 network configuration is shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



Server1 is configured with the primary zone for arborshoes.com. Server3 and Server5 are configured with secondary zones for arborshoes.com.

You discover an error in several host records that is preventing client computers in Atlanta from accessing some shared resources. You make the necessary corrections on Server1.

You want these changes to be propagated to Atlanta immediately what should you do?

A. On the **Action** menu for the arborshoes.com zone, click **Update Server Data Files**.
B. At Server5, perform the **Transfer from master** action for the arborshoes.com zone.
C. At Server1, stop and start the DNS Server service.
D. At Server5, select **Allow zone Transfers** on the arborshoes.com zone.

Answer: B

Question 7.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains three DNS servers that are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	Server role	DNS zone type
Server 1	Windows NT Server 4.0	BDC	Primary DNS zone
Server 2	Windows 2000 Server	Domain Controller	Secondary DNS zone
Server 3	Windows 2000 Server	Member Server	Secondary DNS zone

You want to configure the DNS servers to support secure dynamic updates. You must reconfigure the DNS zones appropriately to permit the implementation of secure dynamic updates.

What should you do?

To Answer: click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate DNS zone type to the appropriate server. (Note: Each DNS zone type can be used more than once)

Answer:

Server 1: Secondary DNS Zone
Server 2: Active Directory integrated DNS Zone
Server 3: Secondary DNS Zone

Question 8.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains 350 computers running Windows 95 and 700 computers running Windows 2000 Professional. You need to upgrade all Windows 95 computers to Windows 2000 Professional in the next six months. You configure the DNS servers in the network to allow secure dynamic updates. You use DHCP to configure network settings for all client computers. You configure the DHCP servers to upgrade the A (host) records for the Windows 95 computers in DNS.
After the upgrade is complete, you need to ensure that client computers can upgrade their own A (host) records in DNS. What should you do?

A. Install the Active Directory client on the Windows 95 computers before the upgrade
B. Reconfigure the TCP/IP settings on the Windows 95 computers so that the DNS settings must be set manually and so that the IP addresses are set by DHCP

C. Add all the users of the Windows 95 computers to the DNSUpdateProxy group in Active Directory
D. Add all DHCP servers to the DNSUpdateProxy group in Active Directory

Answer: D

Question 9.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a main office and three branch offices. Each office contains a Windows 2000 DNS server. Users in a branch office report slow response times when they log on to the network. You want to discover why network response times are slow. You must configure the Windows 2000 DNS server to collect the necessary data for this analysis.

What should you do?

A. On the DNS server in the branch office, configure System Monitor to log the data on the Total Query Received counter and the Total Response Sent counter.
B. On the DNS server in the branch office, configure System Monitor to log the data on the IXFR Success Sent and Received counter and the AXFR Success Sent and Received counter.
C. In the DNS server snap-in, configure the DNS server in the branch office to log only notification and update messages
D. In the DNS server snap-in, configure the DNS server in the branch office to log only the question packets and the Answer packets

Answer: B

Question 10.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains 500 computers running Windows 2000 Professional. Each computer uses DHCP to acquire its network settings. You discover that outdated DNS records are accumulating in the DNS zone. You need to ensure that these records are removed from DNS on a regular basis.

What should you do?

A. Configure DHCP to enable updates for DNS client computers that do not support dynamic update
B. Reconfigure the DNS zone to allow only secure dynamic updates
C. Configure record scavenging to poll the DNS zone
D. Add all client computers to the DNSUpdateProxy group

Answer: C

Question 11.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single DNS domain named litware.com. The domain contains one Windows 2000 Domain controller named

WinServer1, one UNIX server named UnixServer1, and 750 Windows 2000 Professional computers.
UnixServer1 is running BIND DNS and contains the primary zone for the litware.com zone.
You install a new domain controller named server2 in the network. However, no client computers are logging on to the new domain controller. You run the Nslookup utility from a client computer. You receive the following results:

C:\nslookup
Default Server: unixserver1.litware.com

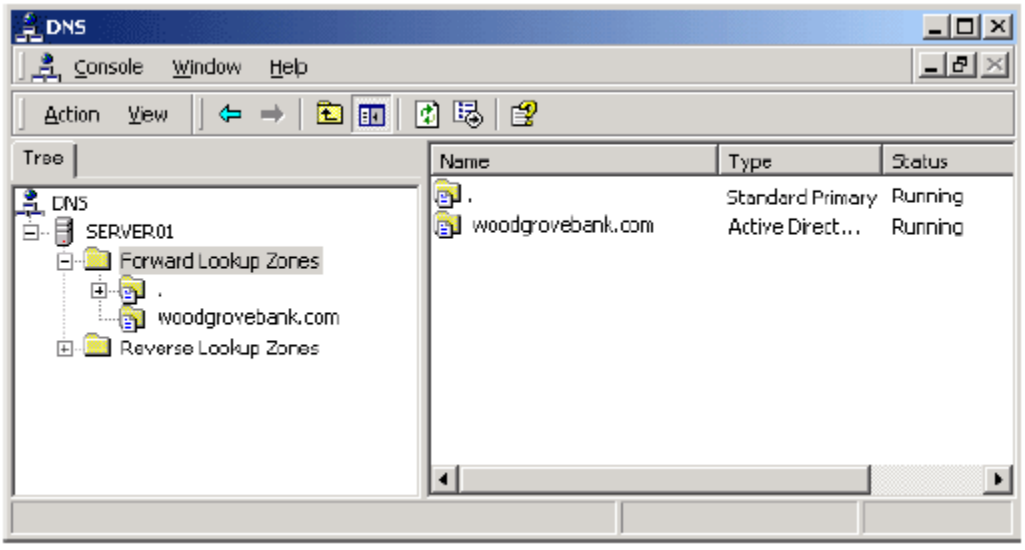
```
Address: 10.0.0.1
> set type=srv
> _ldap.tcp.dc.msdcs.litware.com
Server: winserver1.litware.com
Address: 10.0.0.2
ldap.tcp.dc.msdcs.litware.com       SRV service location:
          Priority = 0
          Weight = 0
          Port =389
          Svr hostname          =winserver1.litware.com
Winserver1.litware.com       internet address = 10.0.0.2
> exit
C:\>
```

You need to enable the client computers to log on to Server2. How should you configure Server2?

A. Change the TCP port for the LDAP service from 389 to 390
B. Copy the Netlogon.dns file to UnixServer1. Import the Netlogon.dns file to the primary zone on Unixserver1
C. Install DNS and create a secondary zone for litware.com. Import the Root.dns file to the secondary zone.
D. Change the Internet Address of the A (host) record to a public IP address

Answer: B

Question 12.
You are the administrator of the Windows 2000 network at Woodgrove Bank. The network has Active Directory installed and contains a DNS server named Server01. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. Click the exhibit button.



All client computers in the network are configured to use server01 as their DNS server. The client computers can connect to internet sites by using IP addresses. However, they cannot use internet host names or domain names to connect to internet sites
You need to enable internet name resolution for the client computers. How should you configure Server01?

A. Remove the root domain zone and restart the DNS server service. Configure forwarders to point to the DNS servers at the company's internet service provider.
B. Add the DNS servers at the company's internet service provider (ISP) to the Name Servers configuration tab in the root domain.
C. Add the DNS servers at the company's internet service provider to the top of the DNS server order list in the TCP/IP properties on Server01.
D. Clear the DNS cache, and then restart the DNS server service.

Answer: A

Question 13.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain that spans multiple subnets. You are configuring DNS for host name resolution throughout the network.

You want the following goals:

- DNS zone Transfer traffic will be minimized on the network.
- Administrative overhead for maintaining DNS zone files will be minimized.
- Unauthorized host computers will not have records created in the zone.
- All zone updates will come only from authorized DNS servers.
- All zone Transfer information will be secured as it crosses the network.

You take the following actions:

- Create an Active Directory intergraded zone.
- In the Zone Properties dialog box, set the Allow Dynamic Updates option to Yes
- On the Name Servers tab of the Zone Properties dialog box, enter the names and addresses of all DNS servers on the network.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. A DNS zone Transfer traffic is minimized on the network.
B. Administrative overhead for maintaining DNS zone files is minimized.
C. Unauthorized host computers do not have records created in the zone.
D. All zone updates come only from authorized DNS servers
E. All zone Transfer information is secured as it crosses the network.

Answer: A, B & E

Question 14.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of down-level client computers and Windows 2000 Professional computers. You use DHCP to assign IP addresses for all client computers. You enable secure dynamic updates in DNS and configure DHCP servers to update the A (host) records for the down-level client computers.

You upgrade several down-level client computers to Windows 2000 Professional. You discover that the upgrade computers cannot dynamically update their A (host) records in DNS. You must enable these computers and all client computers that will be upgraded to upgrade their own A (host) records in DNS.

Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer: presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. Add the DHCP servers to the DNSUpdateProxy group in Active Directory.

B. Add all upgraded and down-level client computers to the DNSUpdateProxy group in Active Directory.
C. Delete all existing A (host) records in DNS for the upgraded and down-level client computers.
D. Delete all existing PTR (pointer) records in DNS for the upgraded and down-level client computers.
E. On all upgraded and down-level client computers, manually specify the DNS servers to use DHCP for IP address assignment.
F. On all upgraded and down-level client computers, manually force a release and renewal of their IP addresses.

Answer: A & F

Question 15.
You install a Windows 2000 Server computer on your network. You promote the computer to be a Domain Controller. This computer also functions as the DNS server for the domain. All client computers are running Windows 2000 Professional.

When users attempt to logon, they receive an error message stating that a Domain Controller cannot be located. You verify that Active Directory is installed and functional on the server.

You want to ensure that the Domain Controller is available for user logons. What should you do next?

A. Check DNS for the addition of an appropriate SRV (service) record in the zone.
B. Check DNS for the addition of an appropriate A (host) record in the zone.
C. Check for the presence of an NTDS folder on the Domain Controller.
D. Check for the presence of a Sysvol folder on the Domain Controller.
E. On the client computers, create a Hosts file that contains the SRV (service) records for the Domain Controller.
F. On the client computers, create a Hosts file that contains the A (host) record for the Domain Controller.

Answer: A

Question 16.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of two Windows 2000 domains named contoso.com and mktg.contoso.com. You create separate zones for each domain on your DNS server. Later, you add a second DNS server to the network. This server also functions as a Domain Controller. You convert the contoso.com zone to an Active Directory integrated zone and set the zone to allow only secure updates to the zone database.

You discover that unauthorized computers are registering themselves in the mktg.contoso.com domain. You check the zone's properties and discover that the zone is allowing unsecured dynamic updates. You also discover that the option to select secure dynamic updates is not available.

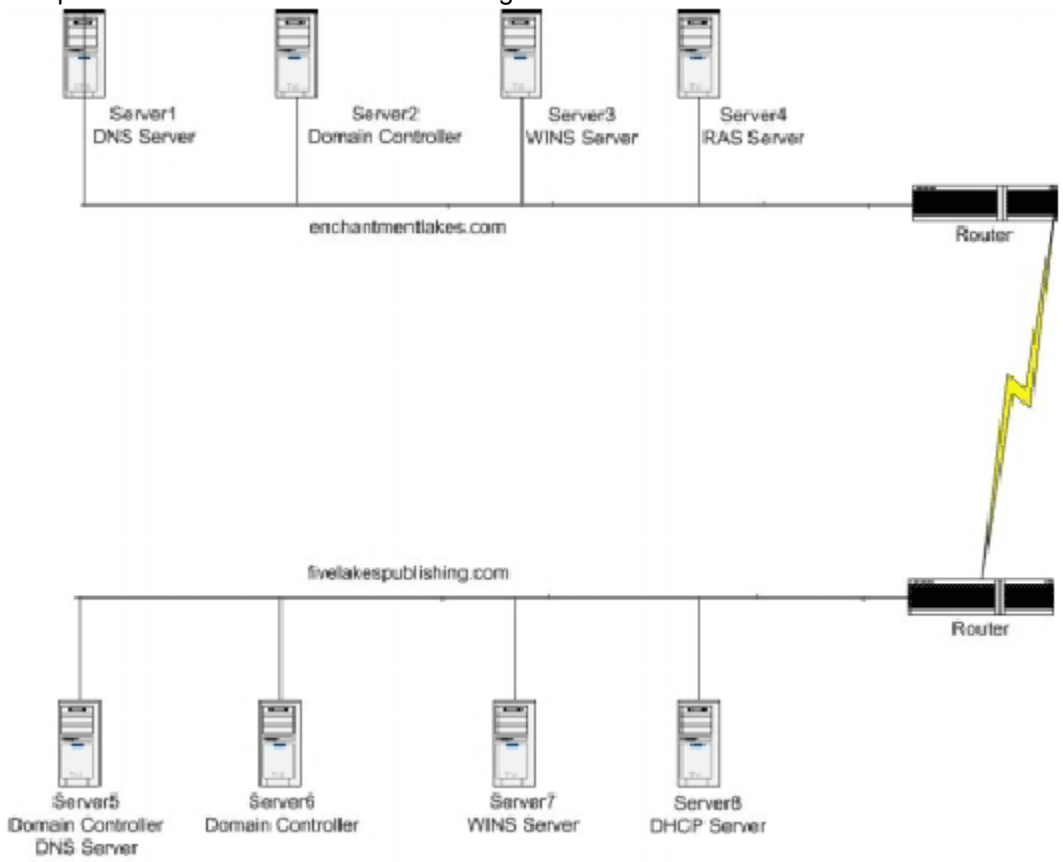
What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Initiate a zone Transfer between the mktg.contoso.com zone and the contoso.com zone.
B. Reinstall mktg.contoso.com as a standard secondary zone.
C. Reinstall contoso.com as a standard primary zone.
D. Convert mktg.contoso.com to an Active Directory integrated zone.

Answer: D

Question 17.
You are the network administrator for Enchantment Lakes Corporation. Enchantment Lakes Corporation and Five Lakes Publishing are planning a merger.

The planned Windows 2000 network configuration is shown in the exhibit.



You want to host the fivelakespublishing.com domain to the enchantmentlakes.com DNS server. The fivelakespublishing.com domain uses an Active Directory integrated zone on its DNS server. FiveLakesPublishing will retain its domain structure after the merger is complete.

You want to set up the enchantmentlakes.com DNS server to host the fivelakespublishing.com domain. What should you do?

A. On Server1, create an Active Directory integrated zone named fivelakespubliching.com. Enable WINS lookup, and specify Server7 as the IP address for the WINS server.
B. On Server5, create a secondary zone named fivelakespublishing.com. Configure DNS zone Transfers to allow Server1 to replicate data.
C. On Server5, configure DNS zone Transfers to allow Server1 to replicatedata. On Server1, create a secondary zone named fivelakespublishing.com.
D. On Server1, create an Active Directory integrated zone named fivelakespublishing.com. Configure DNS zone Transfers to allow Server5 to replicate data.

Answer: C

Question 18.
When you run DCPromo.exe to install the new domain, you receive an error message stating that the existing domain cannot be contacted. Installation of the new child domain will not proceed.

What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Create an Active Directory integrated zone for the child domain on the new Domain Controller.
B. Install WINS on the new Domain Controller.
C. Configure the new Domain Controller with the address of an authoritative DNS server for the existing domain.
D. Configure the new Domain Controller with the address of an existing WINS server.
E. Add SRV (service) records for the domain naming master to a Hosts file on the new Domain Controller.

Answer: C

Question 19.
You are the administrator of a DNS server that runs on a Windows 2000 Server computer. You receive a report that the Windows 2000 Server computer constantly uses more than 80 percent of the CPU. You want to monitor the number of DNS queries that are handled by the DNS server.
What should you do?

A. Run the Nslookup command-line utility.
B. Use the Event Viewer and monitor the DNS server log.
C. Use the monitoring function of the server properties in the DNS console.
D. Use the DNS counters in System Monitor.
E. Check the contents of the Netlogondns file.

Answer: D

Question 20.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of 1 Windows 2000 domain that is connected to the internet. You want to prevent internet users from using the LS command of the nslookup utility against your DNS server to view the computers on your network.

However you want to allow the use of utility internally on your network for diagnostic purposes. You also want your DNS server to be able to respond to legitimate name resolution requests from the internet.

What should you do?

A. In the DNS server properties restrict the interfaces on which DNS will respond to request.
B. In the DNS server properties select the disable recursion advanced option.
C. In the zone properties set the permission on the zone to allow only the administrators group to access the zone.
D. In the zone properties set the option to allow zone Transfers only to specified IP addresses.

Answer: B

Question 21.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. The domain contains two Windows 2000 DNS servers and one UNIX server that is running BIND DNS. The UNIX server contains the primary zone for the domain.
You configure both Windows 2000 DNS servers as domain controllers. You convert the zones on the servers to Active Directory integrated zones. You want to ensure that DNS record changes on these Windows 2000 DNS servers are replicated to the UNIX server.

What should you do?

A. On the UNIX server, delete the primary zone, and then create a new secondary zone that is linked to a Windows 2000 DNS server.
B. On the UNIX server, import the contents of the Netlogon.dns file from each Windows 2000 DNS server.
C. On each Windows 2000 DNS server, enable forwarding to the UNIX server.
D. On each Windows 2000 DNS server, configure zone Transfers to send zone update notifications to the UNIX server.

Answer: A

Question 22.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains 5,000 computers running Windows 95 or Windows 2000 Professional. All client computers use DHCP to obtain their TCP/IP configuration. The DHCP servers update the DNS records for the Windows 95 computers.

The DHCP lease duration for all client computers is set to 30 days.
You enable aging and scavenging of DNS records in the domain. Some users report that they cannot access files on other user's computers. You examine the DNS zone for the domain and discover that the A (host) records for the Windows 95 computers are disappearing from the DNS servers after two weeks.

You need to ensure that the A (host) records for all client computers remain on the DNS servers for the duration of the DHCP lease. What should you do?

A. On the DHCP servers, set the DHCP lease duration to 60 days.
B. On the DNS servers, set the No-Refresh interval to 5 days.
C. On the DHCP servers, set the BOOTP lease duration to 30 days.
D. On the DNS servers, set the Refresh interval to 10 days.

Answer: D

Question 23.
You are the administrator of your company's network. All client computers in the network are running Windows 2000 Professional.

You install a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1 on your network. You install the DNS Server service on Server1, and then you promote Server1 to a domain controller.
When users attempt to log on to the network, they receive an error message stating that a domain controller cannot be located. You discover that the client computers cannot locate a domain controller during LDAP queries. You want to ensure that Server1 is available for user logons. What should you do?

A. Create the SRV (service) records for Server1 in DNS.
B. Create the PTR (pointer) records for Server1 in DNS.
C. On each client computer, create a Hosts file that contains the SRV (service) records for Server1.
D. On each client computer, create a Hosts file that contains the PTR (service) records for Server1.

Answer: A

Question 24.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of a single DNS domain. A Windows NT Server 4.0 computer named Server1 hosts the primary DNS zone for the domain.

You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer named Server2 to function as the first domain controller in the network. Server2 contains a secondary zone for the domain. During the installation of Active Directory, you choose to manually update DNS so that it contains the Active Directory resource records. You need to import these records from Server2 into DNS. What should you do?

A. Import the contents of the Netlogon.dns file to the standard primary zone file on Server1, and then restart the DNS Server service on both servers.
B. Import the contents of the Netlogon.dns file to the standard secondary zone file on Server2, and then restart the DNS Server service on both servers.
C. Import the contents of the Root.dns file to the standard primary zone file on Server1, and then restart the Net Logon service on both servers.
D. Import the contents of the Root.dns file to the standard secondary zone file on Server2, and then restart the Net Logon service on both servers.

Answer: A

Question 25.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains 5,000 computers running Windows 2000 Professional. All client computers use dynamic update and DHCP.

The network also contains three DNS servers: Server1, Server2, and Server3. Server1 runs Windows 2000 Server and functions as the primary master server. Server2 and Server3 are UNIX servers that are running the latest version of BIND DNS. Server2 and Server3 also function as secondary servers.

The DNS servers replicate the entire DNS zone several times each day. You want to minimize replication traffic and ensure that the zone one each server is properly synchronized. What should you do?

A. Configure Server2 and Server3 to request the incremental zone Transfer method, and then set up zone Transfer notifications from Server1 to Server2 and Server3.
B. Decrease the Time-To-Live (TTL) of the DNS records in the domain.
C. Configure Server2 and Server3 to request the incremental zone Transfer method, and then set up zone Transfer notifications from Server2 and Server3 to Server1.
D. Increase the Time-To-Live (TTL) of the DNS records in the domain.

Answer: A

Question 26.
You are the administrator of the network of XYZ Inc. The network consists of a single Windows NT domain. The network contains a UNIX server that us running BIND DNS.
You are configuring a Windows 2000 DNS server in the network. You want to use dynamic updates on the DNS database. The UNIX server does not support dynamic updates, but management will not allow you to upgrade or remove the UNIX server. You need to synchronize all DNS information between the two servers.

Which three actions should you take to accomplish these goals? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

A. On the Windows 2000 DNS server, create a standard primary zone and import the existing zone file.
B. On the Windows 2000 DNS server, create a standard secondary zone.
C. On the UNIX server, delete and re-create the primary zone.

D. On the UNIX server, delete the existing zone and create a new secondary zone.
E. On the Windows 2000 DNS server, configure the secondary zone to use the UNIX server standard primary zone as its master zone.
F. On the UNIX server, configure the secondary zone to use the Windows 2000 standard primary zone as its master zone.

Answer: A, D & F

Question 27.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single DNS domain. The network contains one Windows 2000 domain controller named XYZ and one UNIX server named UnixServer1. XYZ functions as a DNS server and hosts the secondary zone for the domain. UnixServer1 is running BIND DNS and hosts the primary zone for the domain.

You want XYZ to be authoritative for the domain. You also want to enable secure dynamic updates for the domain. You want UnixServer1 to function as a backup DNS server.
Which two actions should you take? (Choose two)

A. On XYZ, convert the secondary zone to an Active Directory integrated zone.
B. On XYZ, create a new standard primary zone.
C. On XYZ, enable forwarding of DNS request to UnixServer1.
D. On UnixServer1, delete the existing primary zone and then create a new secondary zone that uses XYZ as the master.
E. On UnixServer1, delete the existing primary zone and then enable forwarding of DNS requests to XYZ.
F. On UnixServer1, add XYZ to the root hints listing.

Answer: B & D

Question 28.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain named XYZ.com. The XYZ.com domain is contained in an Active Directory integrated zone on Server1.

You company wants to create a new child domain named research.XYZ.com. This domain will contain all user and computer accounts in the research department and will have higher security than the root domain. You install a new Windows 2000 Server computer named Server2. Server2 will be the DNS sever and domain controller for the research department.

You must maintain a high level of security, and ensure that only administrators for Server2 can modify DNS records for research.XYZ.com What should you do?

A. On Server1, create a new Active Directory integrated zone for research.XYZ.com.
On Server2, create a new standard secondary zone for research.XYZ.com.
B. On Server2, create a new Active Directory integrated zone for research.XYZ.com, and then configure the forwarders to point to Server1.
On Server1, delegate research.XYZ.com to Server2.
C. On Server1, create a new Active Directory integrated zone for research.XYZ.com.
On Server2, create a new standard primary zone for research.XYZ.com.
D. On Server2, create a new Active Directory integrated zone for XYZ.com, and then create a new child domain named research.XYZ.com.
Delegate XYZ.com to Server1.

Answer: B

Question 29.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single DNS zone, XYZ.com. The network contains three Windows 2000 DNS servers: one primary master server and two secondary servers. External users can directly access one secondary server by Means of the Internet.
During a security audit, you discover that an Internet intruder could perform an unauthorized zone Transfer of DNS data in the company network. You must tighten the security on the DNS servers to prevent this type of attack. What should you do?

A. ON each DNS server, deny the Everyone group the Read permission for the %systemroot%\System32\Dns folder, and then grant the Authenticated Users group the Read permission for the %systemroot%\System32\Dns folder.
B. On each secondary DNS server, clear the **Allow zone Transfer** check box for the zone.
C. On the primary master DNS server, specify that only the secondary servers in the network can perform zone Transfers.
D. On each DNS server, configure the zone to list only the three DNS servers on the **Name Servers** configuration tab.

Answer: D

Question 30.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single DNS domain named XYZ.com. A domain controller named XYZ1 contains the DNS domain in an Active Directory integrated zone.

You install the LDAP service on a member server named XYZ2. You must enable all client computers in the network to locate the LDAP server in DNS without providing them with the name or IP address of XYZ2. What should you do?

A. Create a PTR (pointer) record in XYZ.com, and then specify the host as XYZ2.litware.com.
B. On XYZ1, create a delegated domain named _ldap.XYZ.com, and then create an A (host) record for XYZ2.
C. Create an SRV (service) record on XYZ.com, and then specify the host as XYZ2.XYZ.com.
D. On XYZ1, create a subdomain named _ldap.XYZ.com, and then create an A (host) record for XYZ2.

Answer: C

Question 31.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of three domains as shown in the following table.

Domain name	Number of users
XYZ.com	10,000
corp.XYZ.com	500
Research.XYZ.com	2,000

The network contains four Windows 2000 DNS server on the same network segment. XYZA hosts the standard primary zone that contains all three domains. XYZB, XYZC, and XYZD each hold a standard secondary zone that is linked to the zone on XYZA. Executives in corp.XYZ.com report very slow response times when they log on to the network. You discover that the slow response times are occurring because the DNS severs are overloaded.

You need to reconfigure the corp.XYZ.com domain and the DNS zones to improve the response times for the executives. On XYZD, you remove the secondary zone for XYZ.com

You need to complete the reconfiguration. What should you do?

A. On XYZA, create a new standard primary zone for the corp.XYZ.com domain.
On XYZD, delegate the corp.XYZ.com domain to XYZA.
On XYZA, re-create the static DNS records for the corp.XYZ.com domain.
B. On XYZD, create a new standard primary zone for the corp.XYZ.com domain.
On XYZA, create a new secondary zone that is linked to the corp.XYZ.com zone on XYZD.
C. On XYZD, create a new standard primary zone for the corp.XYZ.com domain.
On XYZA, delegate the corp.XYZ.com domain to XYZD.
On XYZD, re-create the static DNS records for the corp.XYZ.com domain.
D. On XYZA, create a new standard primary zone for the corp.XYZ.com domain.
On XYZD, create a new secondary zone that is linked to the corp.XYZ.com zone on XYZA.

Answer: C

Question 32.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains a DNS server that hosts two DNS zones; contoso.com and XYZ.com.
You discover that outdated resource records are accumulating in the contoso.com zone.

However, this problem does not occur in the XYZ.com zone. You must remove the outdated records from contoso.com without affecting XYZ.com.

Which two actions should you? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. In the server object properties, select the **Secure cache against pollution** check box.
B. In the server object properties, select the **Enable automatic scavenging of stale records** check box.
C. In the server object properties, select the **Disable recursion** check box.
D. In the contoso.com zone properties, select the **Allow zone Transfers** check box.
E. In the contoso.com zone properties, select the **Scavenge stale resource records** check box.
F. In the contoso.com zone properties, select the **Use WINS forward lookup** check box.

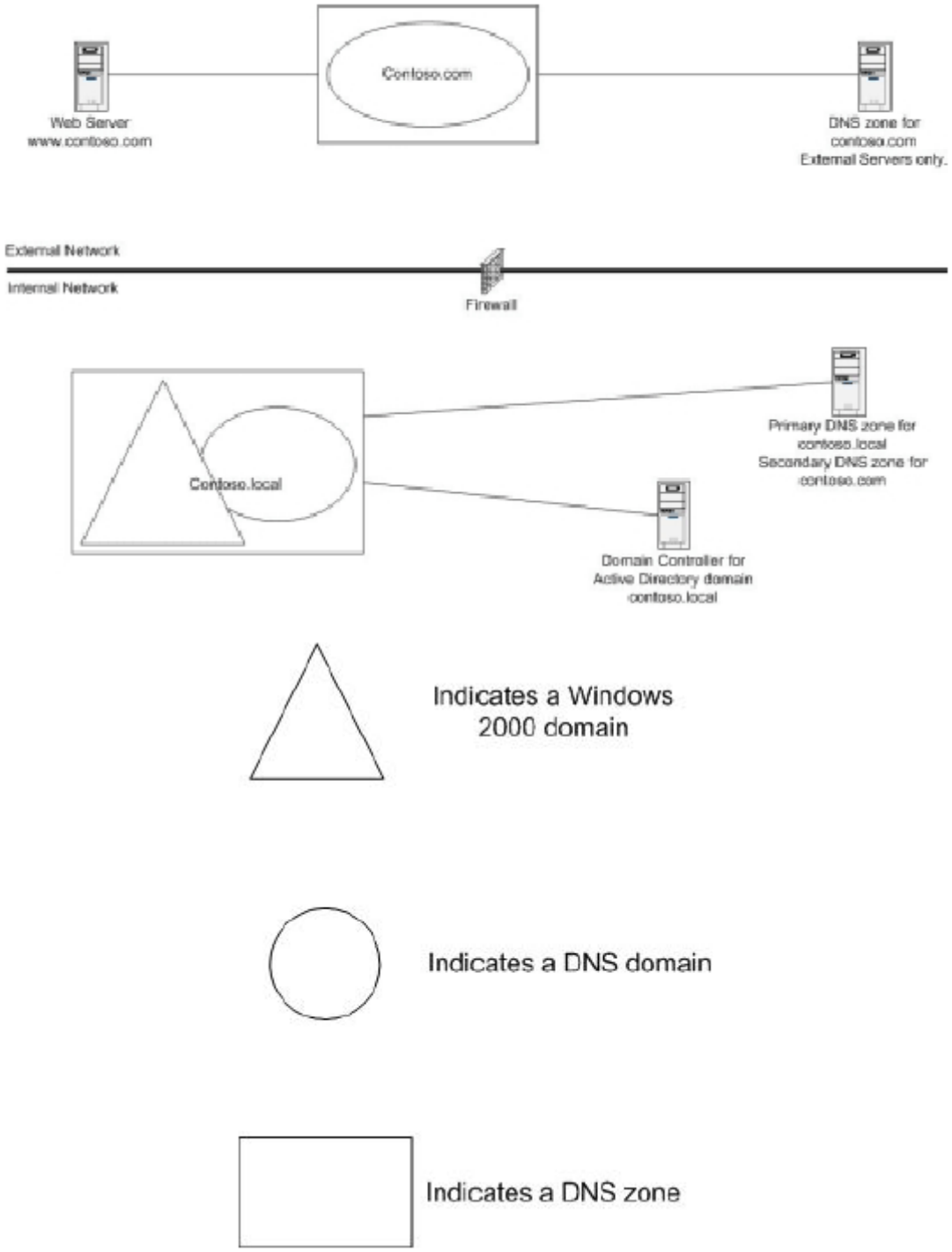
Answer: A

Question 33.
You are the administrator of the Contoso Ltd., company network. You are designing a Windows 2000 domain. Contoso Ltd., has an Internet presence and owns contoso.com, a registered domain name. The existing DNS zone is hosted on Windows NT Server 4.0 computers.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Internal host names will not be exposed to the Internet.
- Internal host users will be able to resolve external names for access to Internet-based resources.
- Complexity and depth of domain names for Active Directory will be minimized.
- To comply with management requirements, the existing DNS servers that host the zone for contoso.com will not be upgraded.

You implement a DNS design as shown in the exhibit.

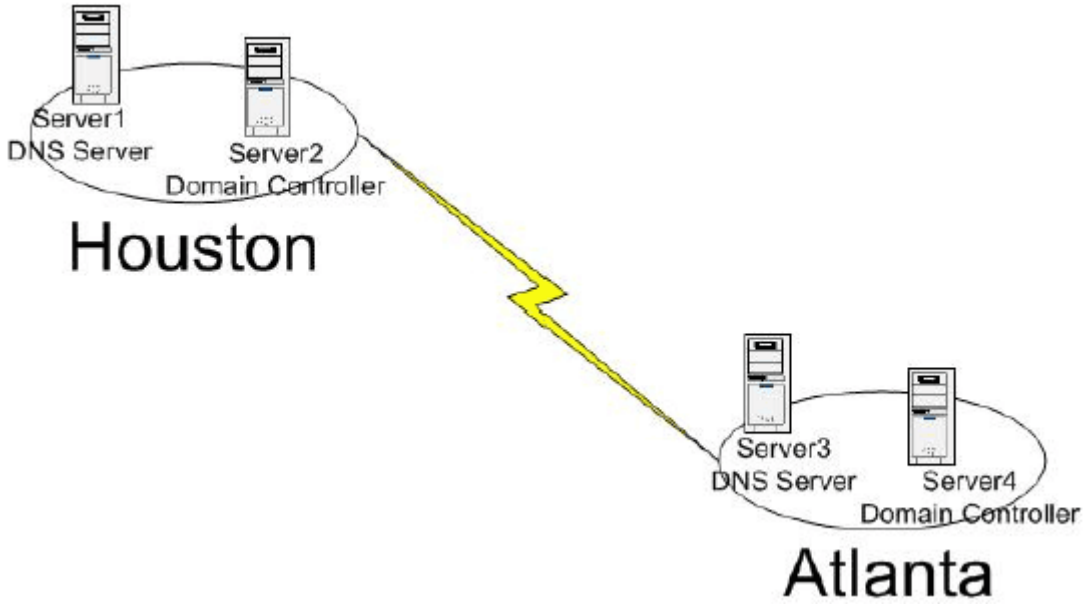


Which result or results does your implementations produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. Internal host names will not be exposed to the Internet.
B. Internal users will be able to resolve external names for access to Internet based resources.
C. Complexity and depth of a domain names for Active Directory will be minimized.
D. To comply with management requires the existing DNS server's host the zone for contoso.com will not be upgraded.

Answer: A, B, C & D

Question 34.
You are the network administrator for LitWare Inc. You are implementing Windows 2000 on your network. Part of your network configuration is shown in the exhibit.



You have installed Server2 and Server4 as Domain Controllers for LitWare.com. You have installed Server1 and Server3 as DNS servers for the litware.com domain.

Each server has a standard primary zone named litware.com. You configure the domain to run in native mode.

When Server2 attempts to contact Server4 by name, it cannot establish a connection. However, you can ping both Server2 and Server4 from any computer in either site. You need to be able to resolve names of servers in both sites. You want the information to be updated regularly.

What should you do?

A. Configure Server1 and Server3 to allow dynamic updates in DNS.
B. Configure Server1 and Server3 to allow zone Transfers to any server. Then configure the DNS notification options to notify each server of updates.
C. Reinstall Server4 as a member server in the same domain as Server2. Create a new site, and promote Server4 to a Domain Controller within the new site.
D. Re-create the litware.com zone on Server3 as a secondary zone. Configure Server3 to replicate DNS data from Server1.

Answer: D

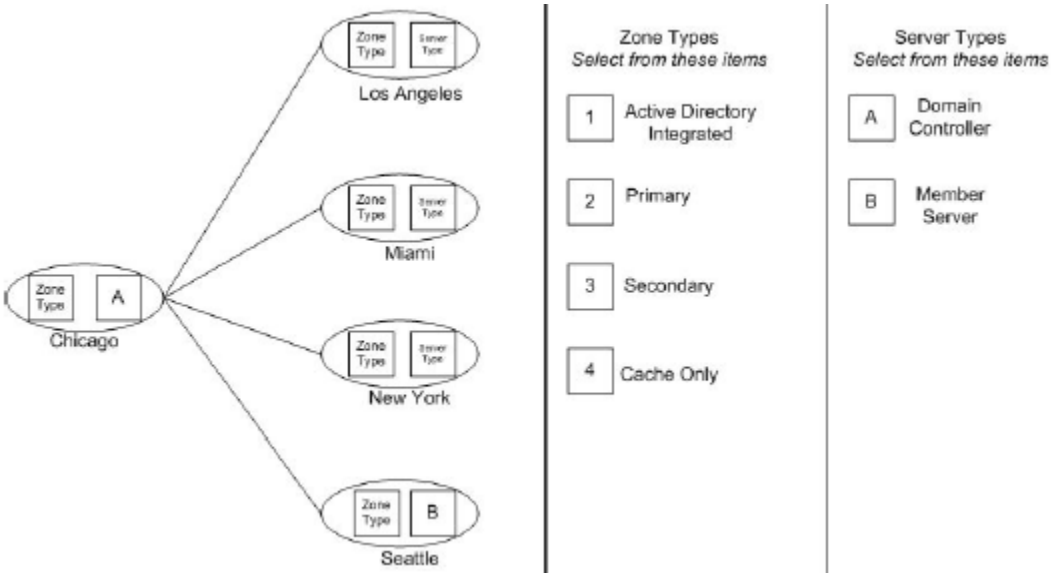
Question 35.
You are the network administrator for Blue Sky Airlines. You are implementing a Windows 2000 network consisting of 5 sites in the blueskyairlines.com domain.

There are 15,000 users in Chicago, 5,000 users in Los Angeles, 2,000 users in Miami, 10,000 users in New York and 2,000 users in Seattle. You are designing the structure of DNS server.

You want to allow secure dynamic updates to DNS in Chicago, Los Angeles and New York. You want full DNS replication to occur in all the three sites.

You do not want Miami site have an editable copy of DNS zone. How should you configure the DNS server to accomplish this goal?

To Answer: click the Select and Place button and then drag the letter indicating the appropriate server type to each site. Next drag the number indicating the appropriate zone type to each site. Two sites have been partially contained for you. (Note zone types and server types can be used more than one) Select and Place



Answer:

	Zone Type	**Server Type**
Chicago:	Active Directory Integrated	Domain controller
Los Angeles:	Active Directory Integrated	Domain controller
New York:	Active Directory Integrated	Domain controller
Miami	Secondary	Member Server
Seattle	Secondary	Member Server

Question 36.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of two Windows 2000 domains. There are 10 Windows 2000 Server computers and 1100 Windows 2000 Professional client computers on the network. Two of the servers in each domain function as Domain Controllers. Both domains are in native mode. When the initial Domain Controller is taken off line for maintenance users receive an error message stating that the Domain Controller cannot be located. Users are not able to logon to the network. Although the other Domain Controllers are still operating.

What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Create a primary DNS zone.
B. Create a secondary DNS zone.
C. Configure at least one other Domain Controller as the Global Catalogue server.
D. Configure at least one other Domain Controller as a PDC emulator.
E. Configure at least one other Domain Controller as a WINS server.

Answer: C

Question 37.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single DNS domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a UNIX server named UnixServer1 and a Windows 2000 Server computer named WinServer1. UnixServer1 is running BIND DNS and holds the SOA (Start of authority) record for the DNS domain. You want to configure WinServer1 as a DNS server for the domain, but UnixServer1 must retain the SOA record for the domain.

You install DNS on WinServer1 and configure the server to contain a primary zone for contoso.com. After the installation, you discover that DNS record changes on UnixServer1 are not being replicated to this new primary zone.

You need to enable DNS replication between Unixserver1 and WinServer1. What should you do?

A. On WinServer1, add UnixServer1 to the list of servers that are permitted to perform zone Transfers.
B. Add WinServer1 to the DNSUpdateProxy group, and then restart the DNS server service.
C. Delete the DNS domain from WinServer1, and then create a new secondary zone that is linked to UnixServer1.
D. On WinServer1, convert the primary zone to an Active Directory integrated zone.

Answer: C

Question 38.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains a UNIX server that is running BIND DNS and three Windows 2000 Domain Controllers. The Domain Controllers have DNS installed and are configured with Active Directory integrated zones. On the Windows 2000 DNS Domain Controllers, zone Transfers are restricted to name servers for the domain.

You need to add the UNIX server as a backup DNS server and configure replication so that the data on the server is updated automatically.

What should you do?

A. On the UNIX server, create a secondary zone for the domain, and then change the SOA (Start of authority) record for the domain to the UNIX server.
B. On the UNIX server, create a secondary zone for the domain, and then add the UNIX server to the list of name servers.
C. On the UNIX server, create a standard primary zone. On a Windows 2000 Domain Controller, add the UNIX server to the list of name servers, and then configure notifications to point to the UNIX server.
D. On the UNIX server, create a standard primary zone. On a Windows 2000 Domain Controller, convert the Active Directory integrated zone to a secondary zone and direct it to the UNIX server to zone Transfers.

Answer: B

Question 39.
Your company’s network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain named contoso.com. you are a member of the Domain Admins group.

The contoso.com domain contains three Active Directory sites: New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Each site has one domain controller. Dc1.contoso.com is in the New York site.

Dc2.contoso.com is in the Chicago site. Dc3.contoso.com is in the Los Angeles site. Dc1.contoso.com hosts the standard primary zone for contoso.com.

You are located in the New York office. The New York office moves to new building, and you create a new subnet scheme. You manually change the A (host) record for dc1.contoso.com on the DNS server in the Chicago site.

You create 100 new user accounts in contoso.com. The next day, administrators in Chicago and Los Angeles report that they cannot find the new user accounts.

You need to troubleshoot the problem. What should you do first?

A. Verify the File Replication service (FRS) service is running on dc1 contos.com by using the Services snap-in.
B. Verify that dc1.contoso.com has a preferred DNS server by using the Ipconfig utility.
C. Verify that a PTR (pointer) record exists in DNS for dc1.contoso.com by using the DNS Server snap-in.
D. Verify that Active Directory Integrated DNS is running on dc1.contoso.com by using the DNS Server snap-in.

Answer: C

Question 40.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. Several DNS servers at the company's main office host the domain name. Each DNS server contains an Active Directory integrated zone for the domain.

You are configuring a new Windows 2000 DNS server at a branch office. The branch office will not have its own domain controller.

However, you want the new DNS server to provide name resolution when users at the branch office log on to the domain. You must configure the new DNS server to communicate with the main office for this purpose.

How should you configure the new DNS server?

A. Create a root zone, and then configure the server to allow zone Transfers by specifying the DNS servers at the main office.
B. Disable round robin, and then create a standard primary zone for the domain.
C. Disable recursion, and then create reverse lookup zone. Add PTR (pointer) records for the DNS servers at the main office.
D. Create a secondary zone for the domain, and then configure the DNS servers at the main office as the master servers for the new zone.

Answer: D

Question 41.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single DNS domain named litaware.com. A domain controller named Server1 contains the DNS domain in an Active Directory integrated zone.

You install the LDAP service on a member server named Server2. You must enable all client computers in the network to locate the LDAP server in DNS without providing them with the name or IP address of Server2.

What should you do?

A. Create a PTR (pointer) record in litware.com, and then specify the host as server2.litware.com.
B. On Server1, create a delegated domain named_ldap.litware.com, and them create an A (host) record for Server2.
C. Create an SRV (service) record on litware.com, and then specify the host as server2.litware.com.
D. On Server1, create a subdomain named_ldap.litware.com, and then create an A (host) record for Server2.

Answer: C

Part 3 Installing, Configuring, Managing, Monitoring, Optimizing and Troubleshooting Change and Configuration Management

Question 1.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has an organizational unit named Help Desk. A Group Policy Object (GPO) named disable Regedit is assigned to help desktop OU. The only policy defined in the disabled Regedit GPO is the policy setting that disables the use of registry editing tools.

For performance reasons, your company wants to minimize the number of GPOs that are processed as logon. The company also decides that the restriction on the use of the registry editing tools must no longer apply to the users in the help desk OU.

What should you do to accomplish these goals?

A. Remove the disable Regedit Group Policy Object from the help desk OU.
B. Assign a new Group Policy Object to the help desk OU that enables the use of registry editing tools.
C. On the computers used by user in help desk OU, edit the registry to allow the use of registry editing tools.
D. On the computers used by user in help desk OU, configure the local Group Policy Object to allow the use of registry editing tools.
E. On the computers used by user in help desk OU, delete the Registry.pol file from the systemroot/system32/GroupPolicy folder.

Answer: A

Question 2.
You are the administrator for Coho Vineyard. You are using RIS to deploy Windows 2000 on your network. You want to direct your client computers to specific RIS servers for deployment. You cannot find the GUIDs on several of the client computers. You need the GUIDs to finish your deployment process.

What should you do?

A. Use Network Monitor to capture the DHCPDiscover frames from the client computers. Search the data fields for the GUIDs in the hexadecimal format.
B. Use Network Monitor to capture the DNS frames from the client computers. Search the data fields from the GUIDs in hexadecimal format.
C. Use Network Monitor to capture the DHCPRequest frames from the client computers. Search the data fields for the GUIDs in the hexadecimal format.
D. Use network monitor to capture the DHCPOffer frames from the client computers. Search the data fields for the GUIDs in hexadecimal format.

Answer: A

Question 3.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Domain. You want to deploy a new application named finance that will be used all users in the domain. The vendors of the finance application supplied a Microsoft Windows installer package for the application.

You decide to deploy the finance application in two phases. During phase 1, only members of a security group named finance pilot will use the finance application. During phase 2, all users in the domain will be able to install the finance application.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- During phase 1, the finance application will not be installed automatically when users logon.
- During phase 1, users who are members of finance group will be able to install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
- During phase 1, users who are not members of the finance pilot group will not be able to install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
- The finance application will be installed automatically the first time any user in the domain logs on after phase 2 has begun.

You take the following actions:

- Create a new Group Policy Object named finance App and link the finance AppGPO to the domain.
- Configure the finance AppGPO to publish the finance application to users.
- For phase 1, configure the finance AppGPO permissions. Remove the apply group policy permission for the authenticated users group. Grant the apply group policy permission for the finance pilot group.
- For phase 2, configure the finance AppGPO permissions. Grant the apply group policy permissions for authenticated users group. Remove the apply group policy permissions for the finance pilot group.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. During phase 1, the finance application will not be installed automatically when users logon.
B. During phase 1, users who are members of finance pilot group can install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
C. During phase 1, users who are not members of the finance pilot group cannot install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
D. The finance application will be installed automatically the first time any user in the domain logons after phase 2 has begun.

Answer: A & C

Question 4.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Recently, your network security was compromised and confidential data was lost. You are now implementing a stricter network security policy. You want to require encrypted TCP/IP communication on your network.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain, and configure it to assign the Secure Server IPSec Policy.
B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain, and configure it to assign the Server IPSec Policy and to enable **Secure channel: Require strong session key**.
C. Implement TCP/IP packet filtering, and open only the ports required for your network services.
D. Edit the local security polices on the servers and client computers, and enable **Digitally sign client and server communication**.

Answer: A

Question 5.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network for Lucerne Real Estate. The network has 1,200 users. You are delegating part of the administration of the domain to three users.

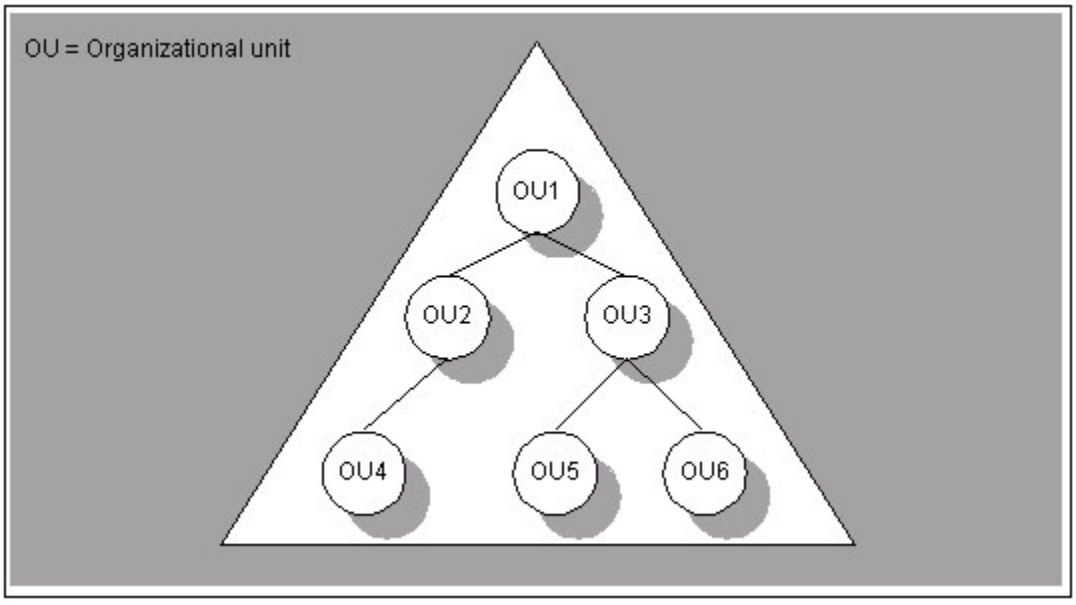
You delegate the authority to create and delete computer accounts to Carlos. You delegate the authority to change user account information to Julia. You delegate the ability to add client computers to the domain to Peter. You want to track the changes made to the directory by these three users.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and account management.
B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access.
D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit object access and process tracking.

Answer: A

Question 6.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain that has organizational units (OUs) as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



All domain controllers in the domain are in OU1. Resources for two separate office buildings are in OU2 and OU3. Nonadministrative users, groups, and computers are in OU4 and OU5. Administrative users, computers, and resources are in OU6.

You are designing a domain-wide security policy.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- The same password and account lockout polices will be applied to all users.
- Different security settings will be applied to administrative and nonadministrative computers.
- Strict audit polices will be enforced for only domain controllers and servers.
- The number of Group Policy object (GPO) links will be minimized.

You take the following actions:

- Create a single GPO.
- Create one security template that has all required settings.
- Import the security template into the GPO.
- Link the GPO to the domain.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The same password and account lockout polices are applied to all users.
B. Different security settings are applied to administrative and nonadministrative computers.
C. Strict audit polices are enforced for only domain controllers and servers.
D. The number of GPO links is minimized.

Answer: A & D

Question 7.
You are the administrator of a newly installed Windows 2000 network for a call centre. You need to rename the Administrator account on all computers on your network. You do not want to manually edit each account. Because of a recent security breach, you must implement this policy immediately.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Use Group Policy to rename the Administrator account at the Default Domain Group policy.
B. Use Group Policy to implement a user logon script.
C. Send a network message to all users to restart their computers.
D. Use Group Policy to force all users to log off within 30 minutes.

Answer: A & C

Question 8.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains, contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. You are a member of the Domain Admin group in sales.contoso.com. The sales.contoso.com domain contains an Organizational Unit (OU) named Travelling.

Users in the Travelling OU use portable computers to connect to the network while at home, in hotels, and in the office. You use Internet Explorer maintenance in Group Policy to apply Favourites settings for members of the Travelling OU.

Users in the Travelling OU report problems with their Favourites settings when connecting to the company network. When users connect by Means of dial-up connections, Favorites settings are not updated. When users connect by Means of broadband connections from home, Favorites settings are not always updated. When users connect from the office, Favorites settings are always updated.

You need to ensure that Favorites settings are always applied when users log on to the network. How can you configure the Travelling OU? (Each correct Answer: presents a complete solution. Choose two)

A. Enable the Internet Explorer Maintenance policy processing policy to allow processing across a slow network connection.
B. Enable the Enable Active Desktop policy.
C. Enable the Group Policy slow link detection policy to change the definition of a slow connection.
D. Set the Group Policy refresh interval for computers policy to 0 minutes.
E. Set the Group Policy refresh interval for users policy to 0 minutes.
F. Enable the Apply Group Policy for computers asynchronously during startup policy for the computer policies.
G. Enable the Slow network connection timeout for user profiles policy.

Answer: A & C

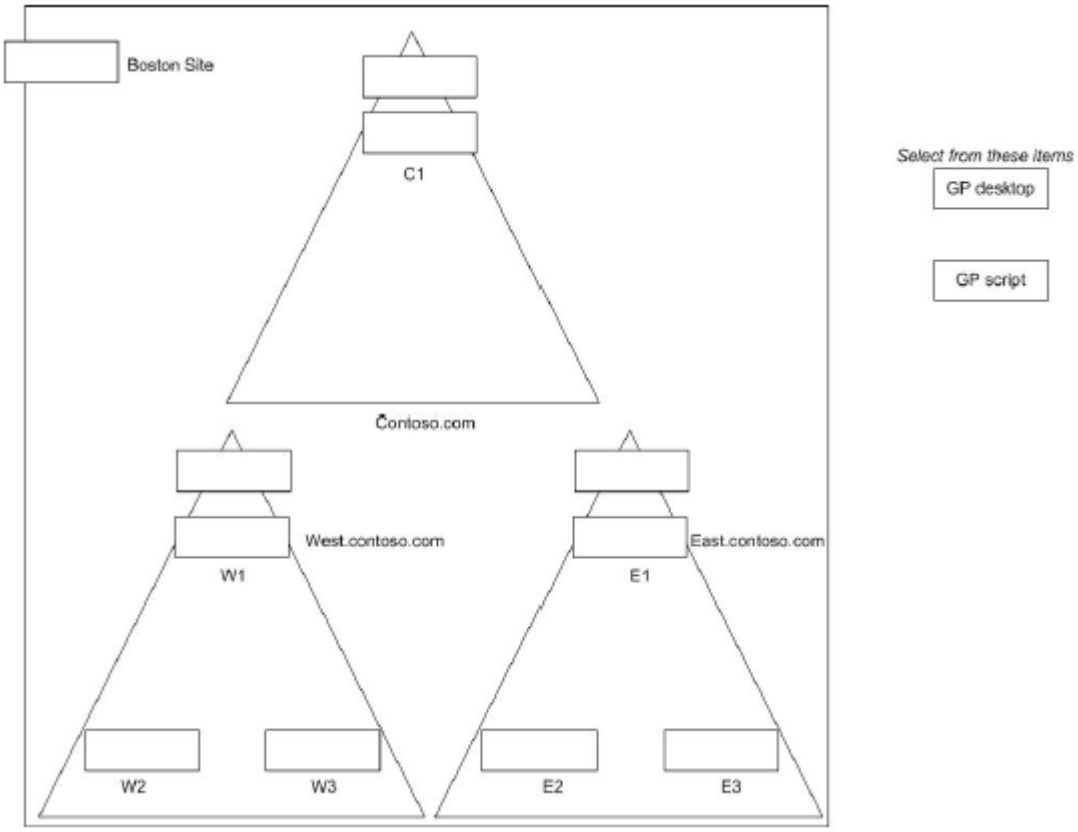
Question 9.
You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network has three domains named contoso.com, west.contoso.com, and east.contoso.com. All three domains are in a site named Boston. All three domains contain OUs.

You want to implement new desktop policies for all users on the network. The policies are configured in a Group Policy Object named GPdesktop.

You also want to implement a logon script for users from the W2 OU. The logon script policy is configured in a GPO named GPscript. The users from the W2 OU always log on to Windows 2000 Professional computers defined in the W3 OU. You do not want to use Group Policy filtering.

What should you do?

To Answer Click the Select and Place button, and then drag the Gpdesktop and GPscript GPOs to the correct locations.



Answer:

Select & Drag The GPdesktop To Boston site.
Drag GPscript To The W2 OU.

Question 10.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has an OU named Help Desk. All users in the help desk OU use an application named PhoneID.

The PhoneID application is deployed by using a Group Policy Object named Phone App on the Help Desk OU. The Phone App GPO is configured to publish the PhoneID application to users by using a Microsoft Windows installer package for the application.

Currently, only the users in the Help Desk OU can start the PhoneID application. You want all users in the domain to be able to install the PhoneID application by using the Start menu shortcut.

What should you do?

A. Remove the Phone App GPO link to the Help Desk OU. Assign the Phone App GPO to the domain. Change the configuration of the Phone App GPO to assign the PhoneID application to users.
B. Create a new GPO named Phone For All. Assign the Phone App GPO to the domain. Configure the Phone For All GPO to assign the PhoneID application to computers.
C. Configure the Phone App GPO to assign the PhoneID application to users. Configure the permissions on the Phone App GPO to assign Apply Group Policy permission to the Authenticated Users group.

D. Configure the Phone App GPO to assign the PhoneID application to computers. Configure the PhoneID Windows Installer package to upgrade the installed PhoneID application. Set the Windows Installer policy to disable rollback.

Answer: A

Question 11.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain. The domain consists of a single top-level OU named Main and five child OUs. The child OUs are named after the company's five departments: Finance, Marketing, Sales, HR, and IT.

The accounts for all users and computers in each department are defined in the OU for that department. All users and computers in the finance, Marketing, Sales and HR OUs require the same desktop settings. Users and computers in the IT OU require less restrictive settings.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- All the assigned Group Policy settings as defined by the administrator in the Main OU will be applied to all users and computers in the Finance, Marketing, Sales, and HR OUs.
- Group Policy from the Main OU will not be applied to the IT OU.
- Administrators in the IT OU will be able to change the Group Policy settings.
- When new child OUs under the Main OU are added to the domain, the Group Policy will be applied to them automatically.
- Users will not be able to change their Group Policy settings.

You take the following actions:

- Create the GPO, configure the appropriate settings, and link the GPO to the Main OU.
- In the Group Policy Options dialog box for the Main OU, select the No Override check box.
- In the Group Policy dialog box for the IT OU, select the Block Policy inheritance check box.
- Grant the Authenticated Users group Full Control permission to the GPO.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. All the assigned Group Policy settings as defined by the administrator in the Main OU are applied to all users and computers in the Finance, Marketing, Sales, and HR OUs.
B. Group Policy from the Main OU is not applied to the IT OU.
C. Administrators in the IT OU can change the Group Policy settings.
D. When new child OUs und the Main OU are added to the domain, the Group Policy is applied to them automatically.
E. Users cannot change their Group Policy settings.

Answer: A, B, C & D

Question 12.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has a Windows 2000 Server computer named Central.

Users in the domain frequently work on different Windows 2000 Professional desktop and portable computers. They use the Windows 2000 Professional portable computers to dial in to the network when they are travelling. All Windows 2000 Professional computers are in the domain.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- All users in the domain will be able to work on all Windows 2000 Professional desktop and portable computers and have their own desktop settings available on all computers.
- All users in the domain will be able to access their documents in the My Documents folder from any computer, including the portable computers when users dial in to the network.
- When users dial in to the network, the logon and logoff times will not be delayed because of the Transfer of the contents of the My Documents folder

What should you do? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a roaming Profile for each user in the domain. Use \\Central\Profiles\%Username% as the Profile path.
B. Configure a home folder for each user in the domain. Use \\Central\Home\%Username% as the home folder path.
C. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Offdocs. Assign the Offdocs GPO to the domain. Configure the Offdocs GPO to prevent the use of the Offline Files folder.
D. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Redocs. Assign the Redocs GPO to the domain. Configure the Redocs GPO to redirect the My Documents folder to the \\Central\Docs\%Username% location.
E. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Async. Assign the Async GPO to the domain. Configure the Async GPO to apply Group Policy Object settings for users asynchronously when they log on.

Answer: A & D

Question 13.
You are the administrator for your company. You are deploying Windows 2000 Professional on your network by RIS. Your company has several departments. To expedite the deployment of Windows 2000 and other third party application, you have created a group named Department Managers. You want to allow members of the Department Managers group access to create custom images and post them to the RIS servers for deployment. In addition, you want to allow members of the group to install client computers from the RIS server. What should you do?

A. Grant the department managers group Read and Write permissions to the Remoteinstall folder.
B. Grant the department managers group Read and Write permissions to the OSChooser folder.
C. Grant the department managers group Full Control permissions to the RIPrep.exe.
D. Grant the department managers group Full Control permissions to the SysPrep utility.
E. Grant the department managers group Read and Write permissions to the Admin folder.

Answer: A

Question 14.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has an Organizational Unit (OU) named staff. Users in the Staff OU frequently work on different Windows 2000 Professional computers. All Windows 2000 Professional computers are in the domain. The domain also has a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerA.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Users in the Staff OU will receive their user profile settings at every Windows 2000 Professional computer in the domain
- Each user in the Staff OU will be able to gain access to the documents in the user's My Documents folder from any Windows 2000 Professional computer in the domain
- To reduce network traffic, documents in users' My Documents folders will not be automatically copied to or from the server when users logo on to or log off of the domain

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

A. Configure a roaming profile for each user in the Staff OU. Use \\ServerA\Profiles\%Username% as the profile path.
B. Create a new Group Policy Object named Profile. Assign the profile GPO to the staff OU. Configure the profile GPO to redirect the Desktop folder to \\ServerA\Profiles\%Username%
C. Create a new Group Policy Object named Redirect. Assign the Redirect GPO to the staff OU.Configure the Redirect GPO to redirect the My Documents folder to \\ServerA\Profiles\%Username%
D. On the Windows 2000 professional computers, share the My Documents folder. Configure the My Documents share to prevent files in the shared folder from being cached.

Answer: A & C

Question 15.
Your company is deploying Windows 2000 Professional on a network of 300 computers. The network has two Windows 2000 server computers. You have only enough Windows 2000 Professional licenses for 250 users.

You need to restrict the department so that Windows 2000 Professional can be installed on only the licensed computers. You will need to minimize user intervention during the deployment and centralize the installation files.

What should you do?

A. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Copy the source files from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to the shared folder. Allow users to perform attended installations from the shared folder on only the licensed computers.
B. Install RIS on one of the servers. Create user accounts for all the licensed users. Configure the RIS sever to accept the connections from only known computers. Perform unattended installations for all connecting computers.
C. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Restrict access to the share so that only 250 users can connect. Copy the source files from the Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to the shared folder. Allow users to perform unattended installation from the shared folder.
D. Install RIS on one of the servers. Create computer accounts in the domain for only the licensed computers. Configure the RIS server to accept connections from only known computers. Perform unattended installations from the shared computers.

Answer: D

Question 16.
You are the administrator of Windows 2000 Domain. The domain has an Organizational Unit named support. Users in the support OU frequently use their portable computers when they are not connected to the network. The portable computers are Windows 2000 Professional computers in the support Organizational Unit. The domain also has a Windows 2000 Server computer named data3. The \\data3\supfiles share contains files that are needed by users in the support Organizational Unit.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Users in the support Organizational Unit will be able to access files at \\data3\supfiles when they use their portable computers while they are not connected to the network.
- The total disk space used on portable computers to automatically store system files form the \\data3\supfiles share and other server locations will not exceed 5% of the hard disk space.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply)

A. Configure the SupFiles share on the data3 server to cache documents automatically.
B. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named EXfolder. Assign the EXfolder to the Support OU. Configure the EXfolder GPO to exclude the \\data3\supfiles from the roaming Professional.
C. Create a new Group Policy Object named Maxdisk. Assign the Maxdisk GPO to the Support OU. Configure the Maxdisk Group Policy Object to automatically cache off line files to 5% of the hard disk space.
D. Create a new Group Policy Object named Maxsize. Assign Maxsize GPO to the Support OU. Configure the Maxsize GPO to limit the size of each user Profile to 5% of the hard disk space.

Answer: A & C

Question 17.
You are the administrator of Windows 2000 Domain. You want to deploy a new application named finance that will be used all users in the domain. The vendors of the finance application supplied a Microsoft Windows installer package for the application.

You decide to deploy the finance application in two phases. During phase 1, only members of a security group named finance pilot will use the finance application. During phase 2, all users in the domain will be able to install the finance application. You want to accomplish the following goals:

- During phase 1, the finance application will not be installed automatically when users logon.
- During phase 1, users who are members of finance group will be able to install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
- During phase 1, users who are not members of the finance pilot group will not be able to install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
- The finance application will be installed automatically the first time any user in the domain logs on after phase 2 has begun.

You take the following actions:

- Create a new Group Policy Object named deploy Finance and link the deploy finance GPO to the domain.
- Configure the Deploy finance GPO to assign the finance application to users.
- For phase 1, create a software category named Finance Pilot. Apply the Finance application to the Finance Pilot software category.
- For phase 2, remove the finance application from the finance Pilot software category.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

- During phase 1, the finance application will not be installed automatically when users logon.
- During phase 1, users who are members of finance pilot group can install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
- During phase 1, users who are not members of the finance pilot group cannot install the finance application by using a start menu short cut.
- The finance application will be installed automatically the first time any user in the domain logons after phase 2 has begun.

Answer: A & B

Question 18.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. You want to deploy an application named Travel that will be used by all users in the domain. The vendor of the application did not provide a Microsoft Windows installer package for the application. When the application is installed, it uses the .tvl file name extension. You want to use group policy to deploy the application.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Users will be able to install the application by using add/remove programs.
- Users will be able to install the application by using a start menu shortcut.
- Users will be able to install the application by using document invocation.
- The application will be automatically reinstalled if key application files are missing.

You take the following actions:

- Create a zero administration package (.zap) text file that specifies how to install the travel application.
- Copy the .zap file to a shared folder on the network.
- Create a new Group Policy Object named install travel and assign the install travel Group Policy Object to the domain.
- Configure the install travel Group Policy Object to publish the travel application to users by using the .zap file.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. Users can install the application by using Add/Remove programs.
B. Users can install the application by using a start menu shortcut.
C. Users can install the application by using document invocation.
D. The application is automatically reinstalled if key application files are missing.

Answer: A & C

Question 19.
You are administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You are configuring RIS to deploy Windows 2000 Professional on new client computers. New users report that when they attempt to install their computers, they are unable to get an IP address.

What should you do?

A. Authorize the DHCP server in DHCP console.
B. Configure each computer to boot from a remote installation boot disk.
C. Create a reservation in DHCP for each client.
D. Start the Boot Information Negotiation Layer (BINL) service on the RIS server.

Answer: A

Question 20.
You are the administrator for your company's network. You are deploying Windows 2000 on your network of 10,500 users. There are 15 departments in your company. Each department needs to use specific features of Windows 2000 and custom third-party applications.

You want to minimize the administrative time required to set up the client computers. You also want to provide customized software installations to the users. What should you do?

A. Install and configure a RIS Server on your network. Use RIPrep.exe to create multiple images for each department. Connect the client computers to the RIS Server and deploy the custom images.
B. Install and configure a RIS Server on your network. Create different installation script files for each department. Deploy the computers by using RIS.
C. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Copy the source files from Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to the shared folder. Perform unattended installations from shared folder by using script files, and then install the third-party applications.
D. Create a shared folder on one of the servers. Copy the source files from Windows 2000 Professional CD-ROM to the shared folder. Perform attended installations from shared folder, and then select only the components you need for each department.

Answer: A

Question 21.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 domain. Your company wants to deploy a custom application. To configure the application, you need to configure a registry value in the HKEY Current User (HKCU) hive of the registry.

You create a Group Policy Object, and then link the GPO to the domain. You need to complete the configuration.

What should you do?

A. Configure the GPO to run a startup script that changes the appropriate HKCU\Software\Policies location and value in the registry.
B. Configure the GPO to run a logon script that modifies the NTuser.dat file.
C. Create a new administrative template that defines the custom policy setting. Add the template to the GPO, and then configure the GPO to set the appropriate policy.
D. Use the security configuration and analysis snap-in to create a custom template. Configure the GPO to import the custom template.

Answer: C

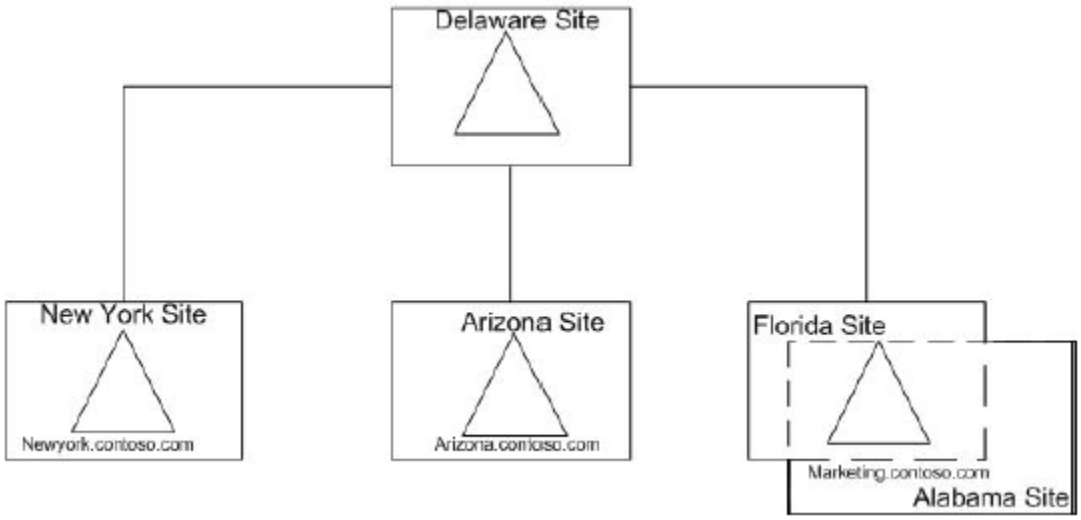
Question 22.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. The domain is located in an Active Directory site named New York. You are a member of the Domain Admins group. Two Group Policy Objects (GPOs) are linked to sales.contoso.com. One GPO removes the Run command from the Start menu. The other GPO removes the Search command from the Start menu. Two GPOs are linked to the New York site. One GPO disables Control Panel. The other GPO hides all icons that are on the desktop.

After the users log on and begin working with an application, they report that their desktop icons disappear, Control Panel is disabled, and the Run and Search commands are not visible. You want to ensure that control panel is disabled and that desktop icons are removed when users log on but before they start working. What should you do?

A. Disable asynchronous policy processing
B. Disable background refresh policy processing
C. Enable Group Policy Loopback processing in merge mode.
E. Enable Group Policy Loopback processing in replace mode.

Answer: A

Question 23.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. Their network consists of four domains and five Active Directory sites. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. .



Each domain contains 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Each domain contains Human Resources administrators who must perform file maintenance on HR member servers located in Alabama.

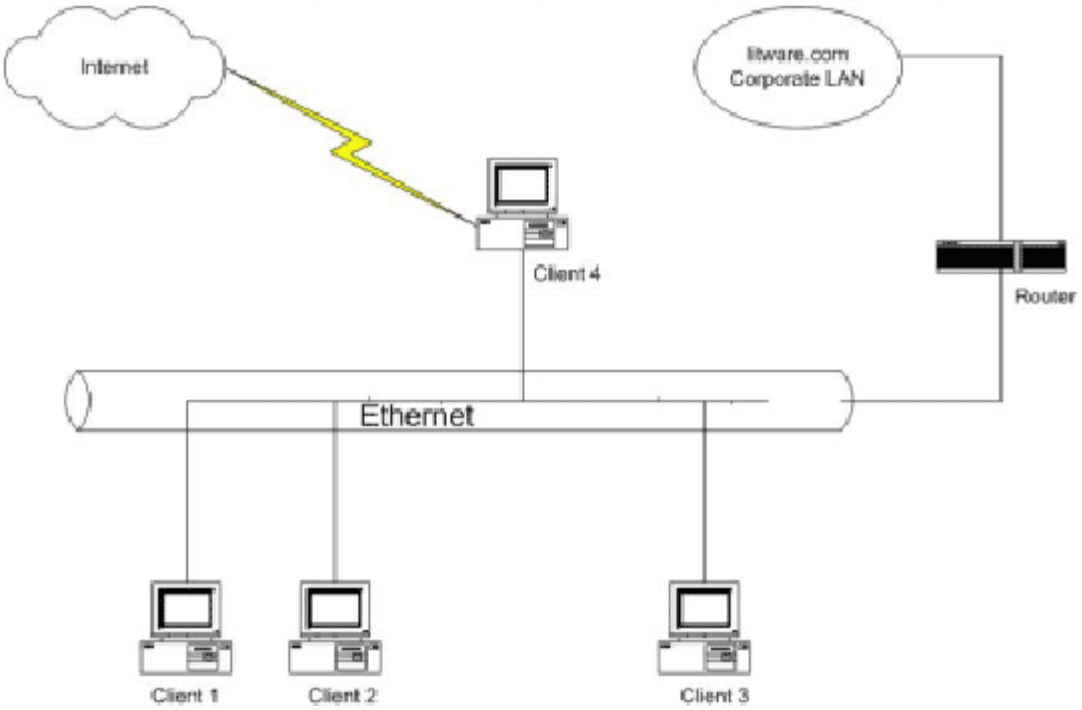
In each domain, you create a global security group for all the HR administrators in that domain. In marketing.contoso.com you create a domain local security group named HRadmins. Then, you add the global security groups from each domain to HRadmins.

You want to ensure that only the designated global groups from each domain are members of the HRadmins group. What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy Object for marketing.contoso.com that restricts group access to the Hradmins group.
B. B. Create an OU name HR servers that contains only the HR member servers, and then create a Group Policy Object that restricts group access to the HRadmins group.
C. C. In each domain except marketing.contoso.com, create a Group Policy Object that restricts group access to the HRadmins group.
D. In each domain, create a Group Policy Object that restricts group access to the global security group in that domain.

Answer: A

Question 24.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain named litware.com. All client computers are running Windows 2000 Professional and are members of the domain. All users are members of the Power Users group on their computers. A portion of the network is configured as shown in the exhibit.



A client computer named Client4 has dial-up access to the internet. You do not want other users to share the internet connection that is configured for client4.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that disables the configuration of connection sharing. Grant Client1, Client2, and Client3 the Read permission and the apply Group Policy permission for the GPO.
B. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that disables the configuration of connection sharing. Grant Client4 the Read permission and the apply Group Policy permission for the GPO.
C. Create a Group Policy Object that creates a high-security zone for Microsoft Internet Explorer.
D. Create a Group Policy Object that deletes existing connection settings for Microsoft Internet explorer.

Answer: B

Question 25.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains an Organizational Unit (OU) named Marketing. Users in the marketing OU frequently work on different Windows 2000 Professional computers in the domain. The domain also contains a Windows 2000 Server computer named Server1.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Users in the Marketing OU will have their own desktop settings available on all computers.
- All users in the marketing OU will be able to access their My Documents folder from any Windows
- 2000 computer in the domain.
- Contents of the My Documents folders will not be automatically copied to or from the server when users log on to or log off of the domain.

Which two actions should you take?
(Each correct Answer: presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. For each user in the Marketing OU, configure a roaming profile. Use \\Server1\Profiles\%username% as the profile path.
B. For each user in the Marketing OU, configure a Home folder. Use \\Server1\Homedrives\%username% as the home drive path.
C. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that is linked to the Marketing OU to redirect the My Documents folder for users in the Marketing OU. Use \\Server1\Docs\%username% as the redirected path.
D. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that is linked to the Marketing OU to redirect the Desktop folder for each user in the Marketing OU. Use \\Server1\Profiles\%username% as the redirected path.
E. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that is linked to the Marketing OU to create roaming profiles for users in the Marketing OU. Use \\Server1\profiles\%username% as the roaming profile path.

Answer : A & C

Question 26.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains one Domain Controller.

The Domain Controller is running out of disk space on the volume that contains the Active Directory database. You decide to move the database to an empty volume on a different disk. You want to complete this task with the least possible interruption to this server.

What should you do?

A. Restart the server in directory services restore mode. Use the Ntdsutil utility to move the database file to the empty volume.
B. Create a backup of the system state data. Restart the server in directory services restore mode. Restore the system state data to the empty volume.
C. Restart the server in directory services restore mode. Use Windows explorer to move the database file to the empty volume.
D. Create a backup of the system state data. Restart the server in recovery console mode. Restore the system state data to the empty volume.

Answer: A

Question 27.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. You are a member of the domain admins group. You install a Windows 2000 member server, and then install Remote Installation Services on the member server.

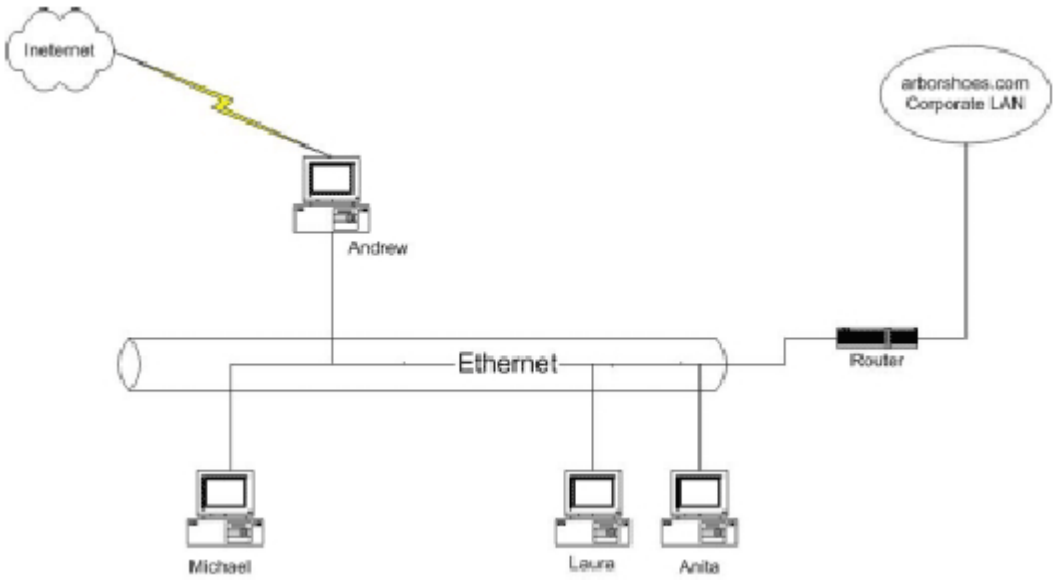
You enable the RIS server to respond to client computers. You successfully load a CD-based image on the server. You attempt to initiate a RIS session on your first PXE-compliant client computer, but your RIS server does not respond to the request.

You want to ensure that the RIS server responds to client computers. What should you do?

A. Install DNS on the RIS server.
B. Install WINS on the RIS server.
C. Authorize the RIS server.
D. Assign the RIS server an address by Means of DHCP.
E. Add a reservation for each client computer on the DHCP server.

Answer: C

Question 28.
You are the administrator for Arbor Shoes. Part of your network configuration is shown in the exhibit.



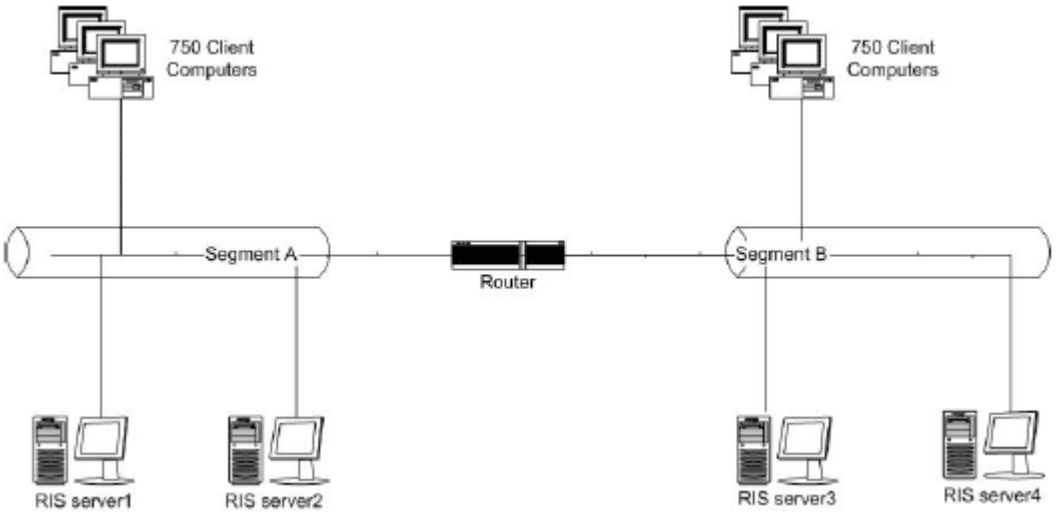
All the computers are running Windows 2000 Professional and are members of the arborshoes.com domain in the company LAN. All the users are members of the Power Users group on their computers. Andrew has dial-up access to the Internet for a special project he is working on. You do not want other users to share Andrew's Internet connection and to have unrestricted Internet Access.

What should you do?

A. Create a high security zone in MICROSOFT Internet Explorer.
B. Create a group Policy Object that disables the configuration of connection sharing. Grant Andrew Read and Apply group Policy permissions to the GPO.
C. Create a group Policy Object that disables the configuration of connection sharing. Grant Michel, Laura, and Anita Read and Apply group Policy permissions to the GPO.
D. Remove the Internet connection from the All Users Profile on Andrew's computer, and then re-create the connection in Andrew's personal Profile.

Answer: B

Question 29.
You are using RIS to deploy Windows 2000 Professional on 1,500 computers. Your network configuration is shown in the exhibit:



You have four RIS servers. You have deployed 100 computers. RIS server1 and RIS server3 are overworked and respond too slowly for the timely deployment of you are computers. You need more consistent performance results before you deploy the remaining computers.

What should you do?

A. Create computer accounts for all the computers. Complete the Managed By property for each account.
B. Create one OU for each segment. Add user accounts for all the users to the appropriate OUs. Specify the appropriate RIS server in the Log on to property for each user's account.
C. Create prestaged computer accounts for all the computers. Specify which RIS server will control each computer.
D. Create one site for each segment. Move two RIS servers to each site.

Answer: C

Question 30.
You are administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has an OU named trading. You define a logon script for all the users in the trading OU. The logon script is located at \\server2\docs\tradescript.vbs.

You want to use a Group Policy Object to assign the logon to the users in the trading OU. What should you do? (Choose three)

A. Create a new GPO named script and assign the script GPO to the trading OU.
B. Create a new GPO named script and assign the script GPO to the domain. Configure the permissions on the script GPO to grant READ permissions to all users in the trading OU.
C. Copy the tradescript.vbs file to the appropriate folder in Group policy Template (GPT) of the script GPO.
D. Copy the tradescript.vbs file to the folder that shared as Netlogon script on the PDC emulator.
E. For each user in the trading OU, set the logon script in the user Profile to tradescript.vbs.
F. Add tradescript.vbs as a logon script to the script GPO.

Answer: A, C & F

Question 31.
You are the administrator of Windows 2000 network. You are deploying Windows 2000 Professional to 200 client computers custom configuration is required for each one of the 50 of the client computers.

You are using Microsoft system management server to install various applications on all of the client computers. You want to use RIS to install Windows 2000 on all of the client computers.

What should you do?

A. Create a CD-based RIS image in different Answer: files for each custom configuration.
B. Create a RIPrep image for each configuration. Grant Read & Execute permission to users for the image folder.
C. Install a test client computer for each custom configuration. Use the Setup manager wizard to create an Answer: file for each configuration.
D. Use the Setup manager wizard to create a Sysprep Answer: file. Use third-party imaging software to create a separate image for each configuration.

Answer: A

Question 32.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain named arborshoes.com. You install RIS on the server. You are using RIS to install 35 new client computers.

When you start a test client computer, the Client Installation wizard does not appear. You are using network adapter cards that are not PXE compliant. You want to connect to the RIS server.

What should you do next?

A. From a command prompt, run Rbfg.exe to create RIS a boot disk.
B. Identify the GUID of each client computer.
C. Set up a DHCP Relay Agent.
D. Install Windows2000 on the test client computer. Run RIPrep.exe from a network share on the RIS server.

Answer: A

Question 33.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. To control the desktop environment of users in the domain, you use a script file named Desktop.vbs to change settings in the current user Profile. This script file is deployed as a login script for all users in the domain.

The Desktop.vbs script usually takes 15 seconds to complete its work. You want to ensure that each user's desktop appears only after the Desktop.vbs script is completed.

What should you do?

A. For all users in the domain, set the logon script in the user Profile to Desktop.vbs.
B. Create a new Group Policy Object. Assign the GPO to the domain. Add Desktop.vbs to the GPO as a logon script. Configure the GPO to run logon scripts synchronously.
C. Create a new Group Policy Object. Assign the GPO to the domain. Add Desktop.vbs to the GPO as a logon script. Configure the GPO to set a maximum wait time of 15 seconds for Group Policy scripts.
D. Create a new Group Policy Object. Assign the GPO to the domain. Add Desktop.vbs to the GPO as a logon script. Configure the GPO to set a timeout of 15 seconds for logon dialog boxes.

Answer: B

Question 34.
You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain is in native mode. You want to implement a policy to disable the ShutDown command for all users in the domain except for the members of the Domain Admins security group.

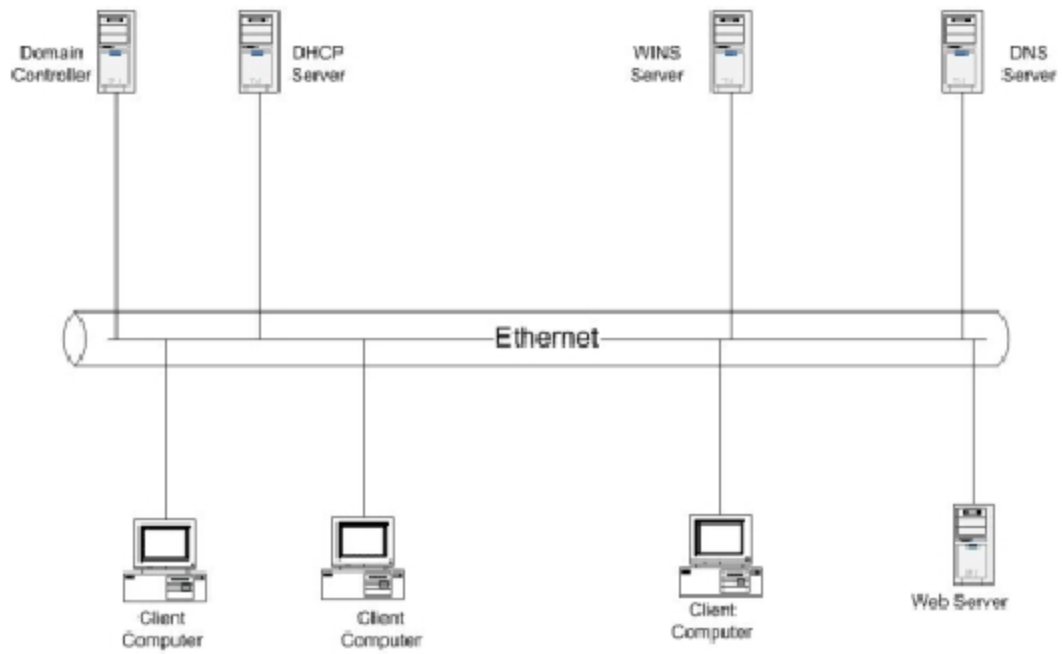
You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Shutdown. You configure the Shutdown GPO to disable the Shutdown option. You assign the Shutdown GPO to the domain.

You want to ensure that the policy does not apply to the members of the Domain Admins group. What should you do?

A. On the Shutdown GPO, deny the Apply Group Policy permission to the Domain Admins group.
B. On the Shutdown GPO, remove the Apply Group Policy permission from the Authenticated Users group. Grant the Apply Group Policy permission to the Users group.
C. Add the Domain Admins group to the Group Policy Creator Owners group.
D. Create a new OU named No Shutdown. Move the Domain Admins group to the No Shutdown OU. Configure the No Shutdown OU to block policy inheritance.
E. On the computers that the members of the Domain Admins group use to log on, configure the local GPO to enable the Shutdown option.

Answer: A

Question 35.
You are deploying Windows 2000 Professional on your network of 1,000 users. Part of your network is shown in the exhibit.



You have recently installed an RIS server to assist in the deployment process. You confirm that the client computers meet the requirements for RIS deployment. However, you still cannot

connect the RIS client computers to the RIS server. Existing client computers are able to connect to all servers for network resources.

What can be causing the problem? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The RIS server has no client-side tools installed.
B. The RIS server is not trusted for delegation.
C. The RIS server is not authorized in Active Directory.
D. The client computers are not configured to use DHCP.
E. The RIS server is not configured to respond to client computers requesting service.

Answer: C & E

Question 36.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network is configured in a Windows 2000 domain.

You want to strengthen the security of communications between client computers and servers in the Reps organizational unit (OU). You do not want to decrease overall productivity of the domain.

What should you do?
A. Create one Group Policy object (GPO) in the Sales OU. Increase maximum service ticket lifetime in the GPO, and decrease maximum lifetime that a user ticket can be renewed in the GPO.
B. Create one Group Policy object (GPO) in the Sales OU. Decrease maximum service ticket lifetime in the GPO, and decrease maximum lifetime that a user ticket can be renewed in the GPO.
C. Create one Group Policy object (GPO) in the Reps OU. Decrease maximum service ticket lifetime in the GPO, and increase maximum lifetime that a user ticket can be renewed in the GPO.
D. Create one Group Policy object (GPO) in the Reps OU. Decrease maximum service ticket lifetime in the GPO, and decrease maximum lifetime that a user ticket can be renewed in the GPO.

Answer: C

Question 37.
You want to implement a password policy for all users in an organizational unit (OU) named Sales in a Windows 2000 network. All the users in the Sales OU are in a group named Sales Users. You create a Group Policy object (GPO) named PassB to enforce a minimum password length of six characters. You assign the Pass6 GPO to the Sales OU. There are no other GPOs assigned that specify a minimum password length. However, the week after you assign the PassB GPO to the Sales OU, users from the Sales OU report that they can still change their passwords to consist of fewer than six characters.

How should you correct this problem?

A. Ensure that the Sales Users group has Read and Apply Group Policy permissions on the PassB GPO.
B. Apply the PassB GPO to the domain instead of to the Sales OU. Filter the policy for the Sales Users group.
C. For the Sales OU, block policy inheritance.
D. For the Sales OU, enforce policy inheritance on the PassB GPO.

Answer: B

Question 38.
You are administrator of a windows 2000 domain. The domain has an OU named NORTH. You want to standardize the start menu for the users in the NORTH OU. Some members of the DOMAIN ADMINISTRATOR GROUP are in the NORTH OU. Folders and shortcuts that form the standardized start menu are on the network at \\server2\menu. The EVERYONE has change permission on the menu share.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Each member of the domain administrator group will have a separate start menu that the member can change.
- All users in the NORTH OU, except members of the Domain Administrator Group, will use the \\server2\menu start menu.
- Users who use \\server2\menu start menu will not be able to change the contents of the start menu.
- Each user who is not a member in the NORTH OU will have a separate start menu that the user can change.

You take the following actions:

- Create a new GPO named menu.
- Assign the Menu GPO to the NORTH OU.
- Configure the Menu GPO to redirect the start menu folder for the DomainUser Group to \\server2\menu
- Change the permissions on the Menu GPO to deny Apply Group policy permission to the Domain Admins.

Which result or results do these actions produce? Choose all that apply.

A. Each member of the Domain Administrator Group will have a separate start menu that the member can change.
B. All users in the NORTH OU, except members of the Domain Administrator Group, will use the \\server2\menu start menu.
C. Users who use \\server2\menu start menu will not be able to change the contents of the start menu.
D. Each user who is not a member in the NORTH OU will have a separate start menu that the user can change.

Answer: A, B & D

Question 39.
You are the network administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network consists of 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. You recently discovered that users of these computers have been using the same passwords since their accounts were created. You need to correct this problem to maintain security in the network.

You create a Group Policy object (GPO) and filter it to the users. You want to configure the GPO to require users to create a different password periodically.
Which two settings should you enable? (Choose Two)

A. Minimum password length.
B. User must log on to change the password.
C. Enforcement of password history.
D. Minimum password age.

E. Maximum password age.

Answer: C & E

Question 40.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network that has only one domain. You are configuring the network security settings for the domain's Windows 2000 Professional users.

Your Sales team uses portable computers and Routing and Remote Access to connect to the company's network. Sales users need local Administrator rights to their computers so that they can run a third party application. You want to configure the computers to prevent the users from modifying their existing network connections.
What should you do?

A. On each portable computer, create only the permitted LAN and Remote and Routing Access connection. At the server, configure the Sales user accounts to permit connections to only the specific computers.
B. Create a System Policy to hide Network Neighbourhood and disable registry-editing tools. Apply this policy to all the Sales users.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Filter the GPO for the Sales users. Configure the GPO to deny the Sales users access to the properties of the LAN or Remote and Routing Access connection.
D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers. Filter the GPO for the Sales users. Configure the GPO to deny the sales users access to the Network Connection Wizard.

Answer: C

Question 41.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. Users in an Organizational Unit (OU) named Procs need to have a drive mapped to a network location. These users log on from Windows 2000 Professional computers. You want to use a logon script named Userlog.cmd to implement this drive-mapping for all current and future users in the Procs OU.

What should you do?

A. Copy Userlogon.cmd to the Netlogon share on each Domain Controller in the domain. Select each user in the Procs OU and set the logon script to Userlog. cmd.
B. Copy Userlog.cmd to the Sysvol share on each Domain Controller. Assign read permission to the file for all users in the PROCS OU.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enforces Userlog.cmd as a logon script. Assign the GPO to the PROCS OU.
D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that enforces Userlog.cmd as a startup script. Assign the GPO to the Procs OU.

Answer: C

Question 42.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named Receptionists. All users in the Receptionists OU use an application named PatientID.

The PatientID application is deployed by Means of a Group Policy object (GPO) named PatientApp. The PatientApp GPO is configured to publish the PatientID application by using Microsoft Windows Installer package.
Currently, only users in the Receptions OU can install the PatientID application. You want all users in the domain to be able to install the PatientID application by using a Start menu shortcut.

What should do?

A. Remove the PatientApp GPO link to the Receptionists OU.
Link the PatientApp GPO to the domain, and then configure the GPO to assign the PatientID application to users.
B. Remove the PatientApp GPO link to the Receptionists OU.
Link the PatientApp GPO to the domain, and then configure the GPO to publish the PatientID application to users.
C. Configure the PatientApp GPO to assign the PatientID application to the Authenticated Users group.
D. Configure the PatientApp GPO to assign the PatientID application to the Everyone group.

Answer: A

Question 43.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 domain XYZ.com. To control the desktop environment of users in the domain, you use a script file named Desktop.vbs to change settings in the current user profile. This script file is deployed as a logon script for all users in the domain.

The Desktop.vbs script usually takes 15 seconds to complete its work. You want to ensure that each user's desktop appears only after the Desktop.vbs is completed. You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) and link the GPO to the domain. Then, you add Desktop.vbs to the GPO as a logon script.

You want to complete the GPO configuration. What should you do?

A. Configure the GPO to run logon scripts asynchronously.
B. Configure the GPO to run logon scripts synchronously.
C. Configure the GPO to set a maximum wait time of 15 seconds for Group Policy scripts.
D. Configure the GPO to set a timeout of 15 seconds for logon dialog boxes.

Answer: B

Question 44.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has a Windows 2000 Server computer named Toronto. Users in the domain frequently work on different Windows 2000 Professional computers. All Windows 2000 Professional computers are in the domain.

You want to enable roaming profiles for all users.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- All users in the domain will be able to work on all Windows 2000 Professional computers and have their own desktop settings available on all computers.
- All users in the domain will be able to make changes to their desktop settings.
- All users in the domain will be able to access their documents in the My Documents folder from any Windows 2000 Professional computer.
- The amount of data that is copied between the Toronto server and the Windows 2000 Professional computers each time a user logs on or off will be minimized.

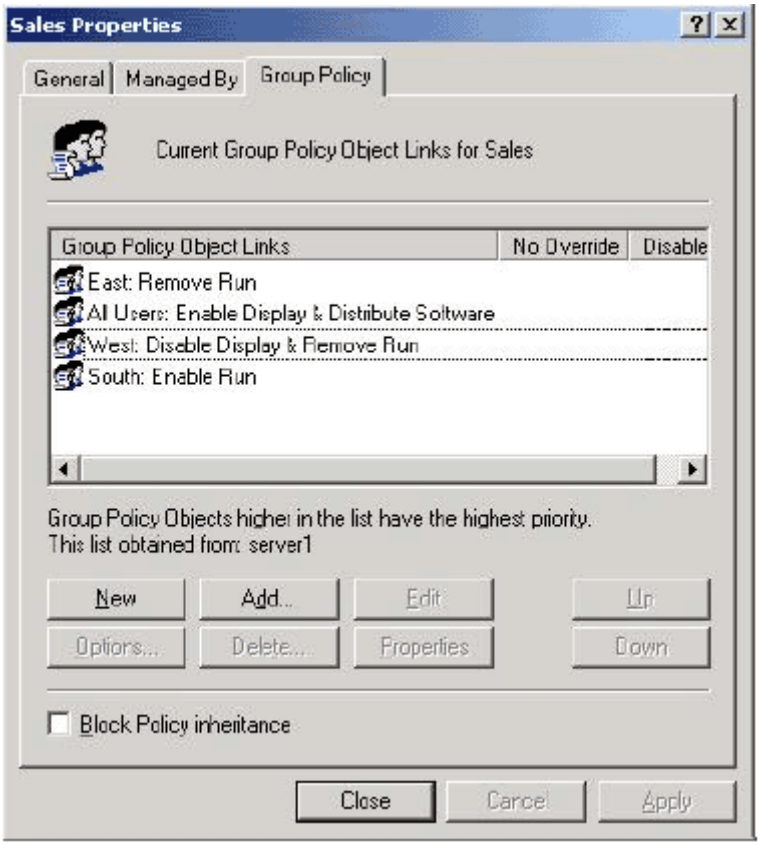
What should you do? (Choose two.)

A. Configure a roaming profile for each user in the domain. Use \\Toronto\Profiles\%Username% as the profile path.

B. Configure a roaming profile for each user in the domain. Use \\Toronto\Profiles\%Username%\Ntuser.man as the profile path.
C. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Profilescript. Assign the Profilescript GPO to the domain. Configure the Profilescript GPO to assign a logon script to all users. Include the **runas /profile explorer.exe** command in the logon script.
D. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) named Docs. Assign the Docs GPO to the domain. Configure the Docs GPO to redirect the My Documents folder to the \\Toronto\Docs\%Username% location.
E. Create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named Profiledocs. Assign the Profiledocs GPO to the domain.
Configure the Profiledocs GPO to exclude the My Documents folder from each user's roaming profile.

Answer: A & D

Question 45.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain. You are the administrator for an organizational unit named Sales. Four Group Policy Objects are linked to the Sales OU. Each GPO is shown in the exhibit.



The East Remove Run GPO contains a policy that removes the Run command from the Start menu. This GPO affects only the users in the Eastern region.

The All Users: Enable Display & Distribute Software GPO contains a policy that enables Display in Control Panel. This GPO affects all users in the sales department.

The West Disable Display & Remove Run Group Policy Object contains a policy that removes the Run command from the Start menu and a policy that disables display in Control Panel. This GPO affects only the users in the Western region. You discover that users in the Western region are

making unauthorized changes to their desktop settings by using Display in Control Panel. You need to ensure that users in the Sales OU cannot access Display in Control Panel.

What should you do?

A. Set the West Disable Display & Remove Run GPO to No override.
B. Set the All Users Enable Display & Distribute Software GPO to Block Inheritance.
C. Raise the priority of the All Users Enable Display & Distribute Software GPO
D. Lower the priority of the All Users Enable Display & Distribute Software GPO

Answer: D

Question 46.
You are the administrator of your company's network. A vendor provides you with an application and four transform files. You need to deploy the application to employees in the sales department.

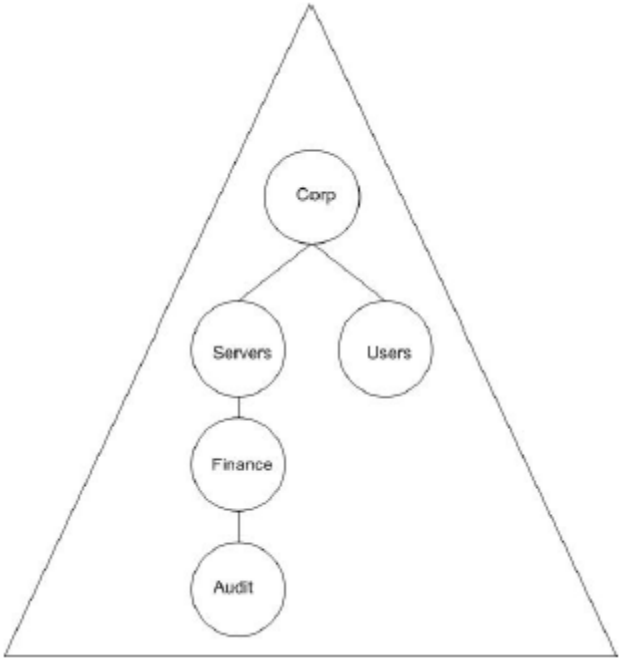
You deploy the application and the transform files. After the deployment is complete, you test the application and discover that the second transform file is unnecessary.

You want to deploy the application so that it includes only the direct, third, and fourth transform files. You need to complete this task by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. In the application properties, remove all transform files, and then add the required transform files in order.
B. In the application properties, remove the second transform file. Use the Move Up and Move Down buttons to order the files.
C. Remove the package definition from Group Policy. Create a new definition for the package. Add the required transform files in order.
D. Remove the package definition from Group Policy. Copy the required transform files to the package source in order. Create a new definition for the package.

Answer: C

Question 47.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. The organizational unit (OU) structure of the domain is configured as shown in the exhibit.



To improve security, only members of the finance Admins and Audit Admins groups should have permission to log on to servers in the Audit OU. Similarly, only members of the Corp Admins and Finance Admins groups should have permission to log on to servers in the Finance OU. Only members of the Corp Admins group should be able to log on to servers in the Servers OU. Some members of the Corp Admins group are also members of the Audit Admins and Finance Admins groups. You create a new Group Policy Object for the servers OU, and assign the Corp Admins group the Log on locally user right in the GPO. You create a new GPO for the Finance OU named Financeservers. You create a new GPO for the Audit OU named AuditServers

You need to complete the implementation of the security policy. What should you do?

A. In the FinanceServers GPO, assign Finance Admins the Log on locally user right. In the AuditServers GPO, assign Audit Admins the Log on locally user right.
B. In the FinanceServers GPO, assign Finance Admins the Log on locally user right. In the AuditServers GPO, assign Audit Admins the Log on locally user right and assign Corp Admins the Deny logon locally user right.
C. In the FinanceServers GPO, assign Corp Admins and Finance Admins the Log on locally user right. In the AuditServers GPO, assign Finance Admins and Audit Admins the Log on locally user right.
D. In the FinanceServers GPO, assign Corp Admins and Audit Admins the Log on locally user right and assign Corp admins the Deny logon locally user right.

Answer: C

Question 48.
You are hired by Fabrikam Inc. to secure its Windows 2000 network. You use Security Templates to create a custom template and save it as securefab.inf.

You need to use this template on 5 Domain Controllers in fabrikam.com domain. What should you do? (Choose two)

A. Copy the Securefab.inf file to Sysvol shared folder on one Domain Controller.
B. Create a new security database.

C. Import the Securefab.inf file.
D. Rename Securefab.inf to NTconfig.pol.
E. Create a Group Policy Object on Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU).
F. Configure the file replication service to replicate the template file to all Domain Controllers.

Answer: C & E

Question 49.
You are the security analyst for Duluth Mutual Life. You are assessing the security weaknesses of the company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of three sites in one domain. The domain contains three OUs and 11,000 users. There are five Domain Controllers in the domain. You configure one of the Domain Controllers to meet the security requirements of the company. You need to duplicate those settings on the other four Domain Controllers. You want to use the least possible amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

A. Create a GPO for the Domain Controllers OU. Configure the GPO settings to match the settings of the secured Domain Controller.
B. Open Security Configuration and Analysis on the secured Domain Controller. Export the secured Domain Controller's security configuration to a template file. Copy the template file to the Sysvol folder on each Domain Controller.
C. Create a GPO for the domain. Assign Domain Users Read and Apply Group Policy permissions. Configure the GPO settings to match the settings of the secured Domain Controller.
D. Open Security Configuration and Analysis on the secured Domain Controller. Export the secured Domain Controller's security configuration information to a template file. Open Security Configuration and Analysis on the other Domain Controllers, import the template file, and then select Analyze Computer Now.

Answer: A

Question 50.
You edit the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy on the arborshoes.com domain to required passwords to be at least eight characters long. However, users are able to create passwords that do not comply with the implemented policy. What should you do?

A. Initiate replication to make sure the Group Policy containers and the Group Policy template (GPT) are replicated.
B. Configure each client computer to have a local Group Policy that requires password to be at least eight characters long.
C. Edit the Default Domain Group Policy to require passwords to be at least eight characters long.
D. Edit the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy to force the password to meet complexity requirements.

Answer: C

Question 51.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain. The domain contains four organizational units as shown in the following exhibit:

You want to centralize security policy in your domain. You create the following three security templates and Group Policy Objects.

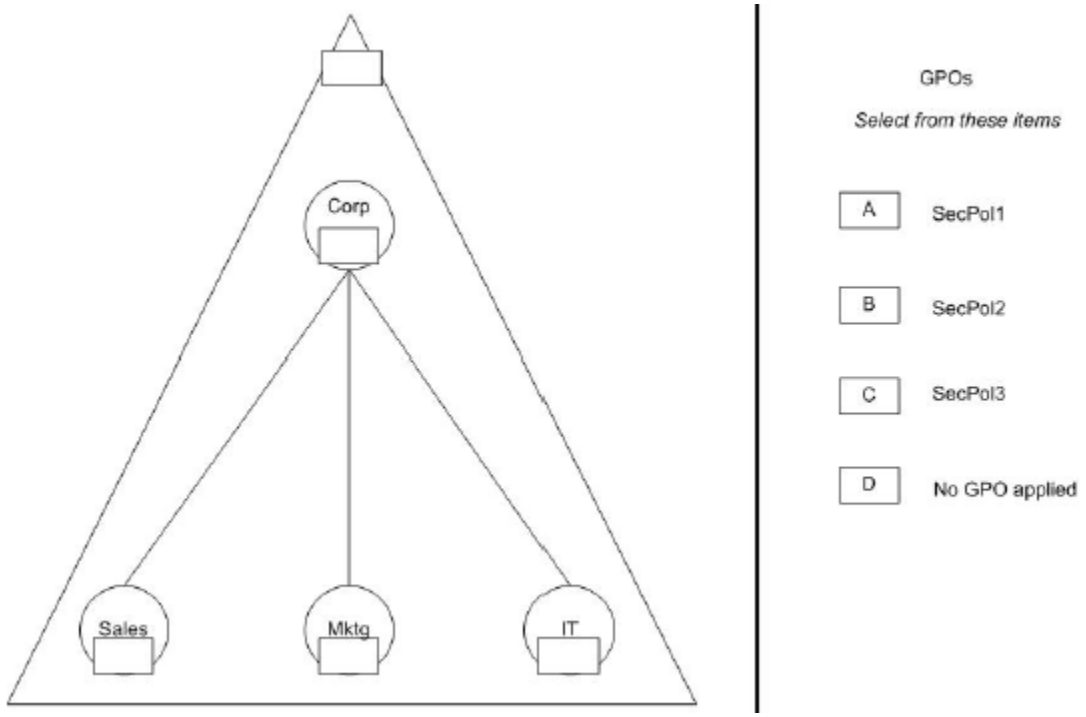
- SecPol1 defines Password, Audit, and User Rights Policies.
- SecPol2 defines User Desktop policy, File System security, and register security.
- SecPol3 defines a High Security User Desktop policy for network administrators.

You want the GPOs to apply your security policies to users and computers in the domain. You want to use the fewest assignments possible. Where possible, you want Group Policy to apply at the OU level for more granular administrative control.

How should you apply security policies?

To Answer, click the Select and Place button, and drag A, B, C, and D to the correct locations. (Explanation: Letters can be used more than once.)

Select and Place



Answer:

Explanation:
Drag Secpol1 to the top (domain level).
Drag secpol 2 to the corp OU level.
Drag secpol3 to the IT OU.

Explanation:
Drag F to the top (domain level).
Password policies must be applied at domain level.
Drag secpol 2 to the corp OU level.
The policy will filter down to the other OUs.
Drag secpol3 to the IT OU.
Only Admins should receive this policy.

Question 52.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 domain. You want to deploy a custom Microsoft Windows installer application named Payroll.

You want to deploy the Payroll application in two Phases. For Phase I, you want only users in the Payroll Pilot security group to install the application by using a

Start menu shortcut. For Phase II, you want all users in the domain to install the application by using Add/remove Programs in Control Panel.

You need to deploy the Payroll application. Which two courses of action should you take? (Each correct Answer: presents part of the solution. choose two)

A. For Phase I, create an Organizational unit (OU) for only the Payroll application users. Use the security Configuration and Analysis snap-in to create a custom .inf template that runs the setup routine for the Payroll application. Create a Group Policy Object and link the GPO to the OU. Import the custom .inf template to the GPO.
B. For Phase I, create a Group Policy Object that assigns the Payroll application to the domain. For the Group Policy Object, remove the apply group policy permissions from the Authenticated Users group. Grant payroll pilot group the apply Group Policy Permission.
C. For phase I, create a Group Policy Object that publishes the Payroll application to the domain. For the Group Policy Object, remove the apply group policy permissions from the Authenticated Users group. Grant payroll pilot group the apply Group Policy Permission.
D. For Phase II, remove the Group Policy Object that you created in Phase I. Use security configuration and Analysis snap-in to create a custom .inf template that runs the setup routine for the Payroll application. Create a GPO and link the GPO to the domain. Import the custom .inf template to the GPO.
E. For Phase II, modify the Group Policy Object to assign the Payroll application to the domain. For Group Policy Object, grant the Authenticated Users group the Apply Group Policy permission. Remove the Apply Group Policy Permission from the Payroll Pilot group.
F. For Phase II, modify the Group Policy Object to publish the Payroll application to the domain. For Group Policy Object, grant the Authenticated Users group the Apply Group Policy permission. Remove the Apply Group Policy Permission from the Payroll Pilot group.

Answer: B & F

Question 53.
You are the administrator of Windows 2000 domain. The domain has a Windows 2000 Server computer named MainApps. The MainApps server is not a Domain Controller.

Members of the domain user group have the right to logon locally at the MainApps server. When one of these members logon on locally you want a script named Setperms.vbs to be executed. This script defines environment variables in the settings in the current users Profile that are needed for MainApps server.

What should you do?

A. Copy the Setperms.vbs script to the Netlogon share on the MainApps server.
B. Place the Setperms.vbs script in the Sysvol share on the MainApps server.
C. Add the Setperms.vbs script to the local Group Policy Object (GPO) as a logon script.
D. Add the Setperms.vbs script to the local Group Policy Object (GPO) as a startup script.

Answer: C

Question 54.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has an Organizational Unit (OU) names Sales. All users in the Sales OU use an application named Planning. The Planning application is deployed by using a Group Policy Object (GPO) named Plan App on the Sales OU. The Plan App GPO is configured to assign the planning application to users by using a Microsoft Windows installer package for the application. The planning application will be replaced by another application in the next month.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Users who have not yet installed planning application will be prevented from installing the application.
- Users who have already installed planning application will be able to continue to use it.
- If key application files are missing when the planning application starts, the missing files will be reinstalled automatically.
- If the vender of application releases a software patch by using a Windows installer package you will be able to assign the patch to only users who have already installed the application.

You take the following actions:

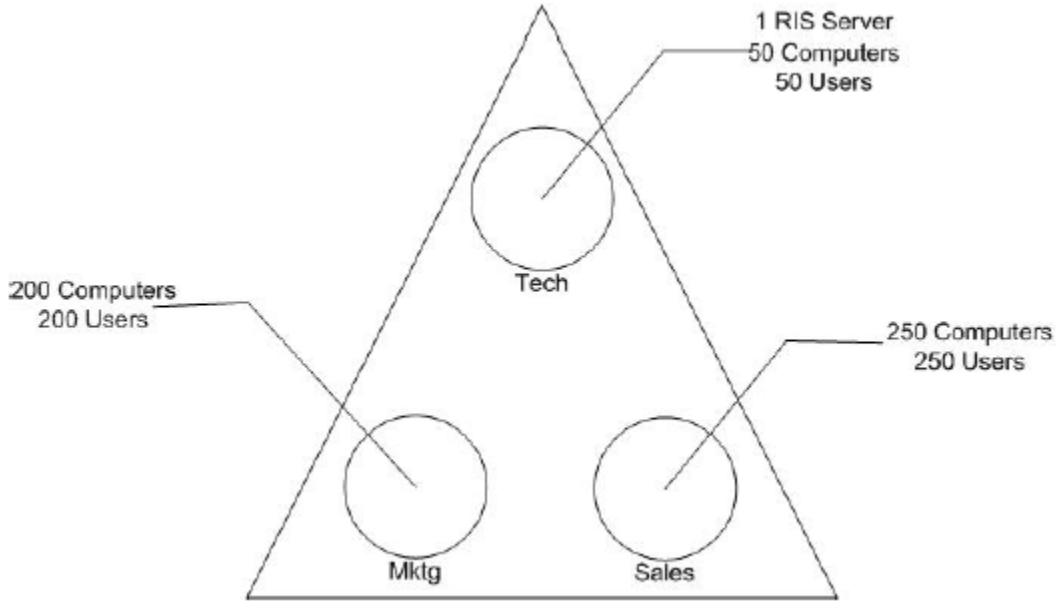
- Create a new software category named Optional Apps.
- Configure the Plan App GPO at the planning application to the Optional Apps software category.
- Configure the Plan App GPO to remove the Planning application, but select the option to allow users to continue to use this software.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. Users you have not yet installed Planning application are prevented from installing the application.
B. Users who have already installed Planning application can continue to use it.
C. If key application files are missing when the Planning application starts, the missing files are reinstalled automatically.
D. If the vendor of the Planning application releases a software patch by using a Windows installer package, you are able to assign the patch to only users who have already installed the application.

Answer: A, B, C & D

Question 55.
You are the administrator of a network that consists of 500 computers. Your network configured as shown in the exhibit.



You are deploying Windows 2000 Professional on the computers in the Tech and Sales Organizational Units (OUs). There is one Windows 2000 Server computer that is running RIS.

You create a group that contains RIS installer that consists of users from the Tech OU. Only members of RIS installer user group will use RIS to deploy Windows 2000.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- Member of RIS installer group will be able to choose client computer names during client computer installation.
- New computer accounts will be organized into the corresponding OUs.
- The company naming convention will be applied to all new computer accounts.
- The computers that are not in either the Tech OU or Sales OU will not be able to download images during RIS deployment.

You take the following actions:

- Create an OU, and then specify the client account location in the RIS properties sheet.
- Enter a custom Client computer naming format in RIS properties sheet.
- Place Mktg computers in a different IP subnet from the Tech and Sales users.

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)

A. Member of RIS installer group can choose client computer names during client computer installation.
B. New computer accounts can be organized into there corresponding OUs.
C. The company naming convention can be applied to all new computer accounts.
D. Computers that are not in either the Tech OU or Sales OU cannot download images during RIS deployment.

Answer: B & C

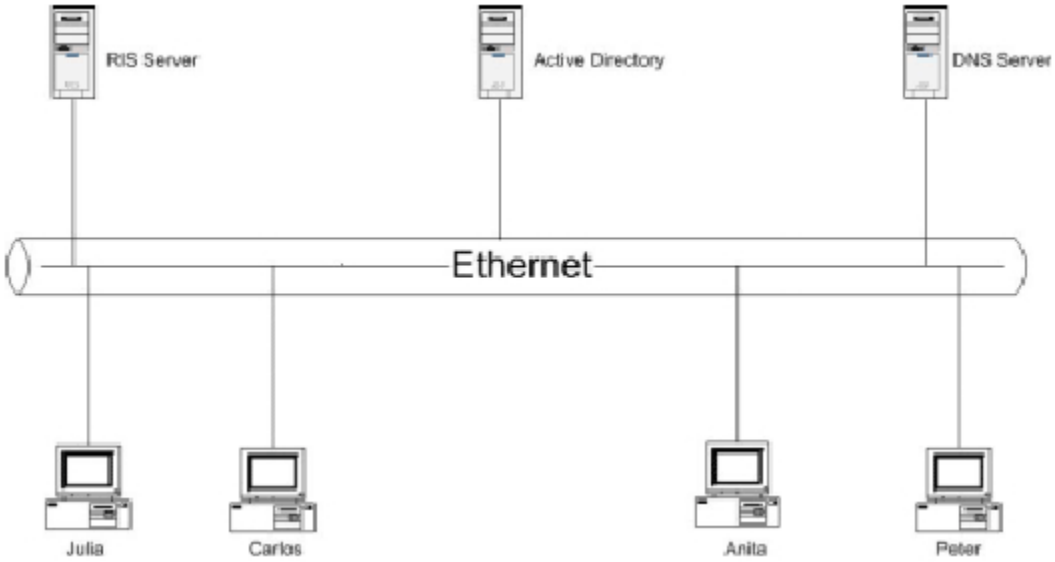
Question 56.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 Domain. Your company wants to deploy a custom application named Drawing. To configure the Drawing application, you need to set the custom policy setting in the HKCU\software\policies location in the registry for every user in the domain.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) named Draw Setting.
Assign the Draw Setting GPO to the domain. Configure the Draw Settings GPO to run startup script that changes the appropriate
HKCU\software\policies location in the registry.
B. Create a Group Policy Object named Draw Setting.
Assign the Draw Setting GPO to the domain.
Configure the Draw Settings GPO to run a logon script that changes the appropriate HKCU\software\policies location in the registry.
C. Create a Group Policy Object named Draw Setting.
Assign the Draw Setting GPO to the domain.
Create a new administrative template that defines the custom policy settings.
Add the new administrative templates to the Draw Setting Group Policy Object.
Configure the Draw Setting GPO to set the appropriate policy.
D. Create a registry file that has the .reg file name extension.
Edit the registry file to change the appropriate HKCU\software\policies location in the registry.
Place the registry file in the All Users Startup folders of all computers in your domain.

Answer: C

Question 57.
You are deploying Windows 2000 Professional on your network. You recently installed a RIS server to expedite the deployment process. Your network is now configured as shown in the exhibit.



When you attempt to use RIS server to deploy Windows 2000 on Julia's and Carlos's computer you cannot establish the initial connection. Anita and Peter install Windows 2000 from CD-ROM and did not have any problems with installation.

What should you do to correct the problem?

A. Integrate the DNS into Active Directory.
B. Install a DHCP server and authorize it in Active Directory.
C. Install a WINS server and configure the DNS server to use it for name resolution.
D. Create computer accounts in Active Directory for Julia and Carlos, and specify the name of the RIS server on the Remote install tab of the Computer Accounts property sheet.

Answer: B

Question 58.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain, which contains all company user and computer accounts. A new corporate policy states that no employee can have access to the network by Means of dial-up connections. You discover that some employees have configured their Windows 2000 Server computers as remote access servers. You want to ensure that employees cannot configure their computers to user Routing and Remote Access.

What should you do first?

A. Configure the Default Domain Group Policy Object (GPO) to disable the Routing and Remote service.
B. Create a remote access policy that allows only approved Routing and Remote access servers to establish connections.
C. Configure the Default Domain Group Policy Object (GPO) to prohibit the configuration of connection sharing.

D. Configure the Default Domain Group Policy Object (GPO) to prohibit the connecting and disconnecting of a remote access connection.

Answer: A

Question 59.
You are a consultant hired by Fabrikam, Inc., to secure its Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain named fabrikam.com. The domain contains five domain controllers. You need to secure the domain controllers. You use the security templates snap-in to create a custom template, and you save the template as Securefab.inf. You need to deploy this secured configuration to the five domain controllers.

What should you do? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Copy the Securefab.inf file to the Sysvol shared folder on one domain controller.
B. Configure the File Replication service to replicate the template file to all domain controllers.
C. Create a new Group Policy Object (GPO) on the domain Controllers Organizational unit (OU).
D. Import the Securefab.inf file

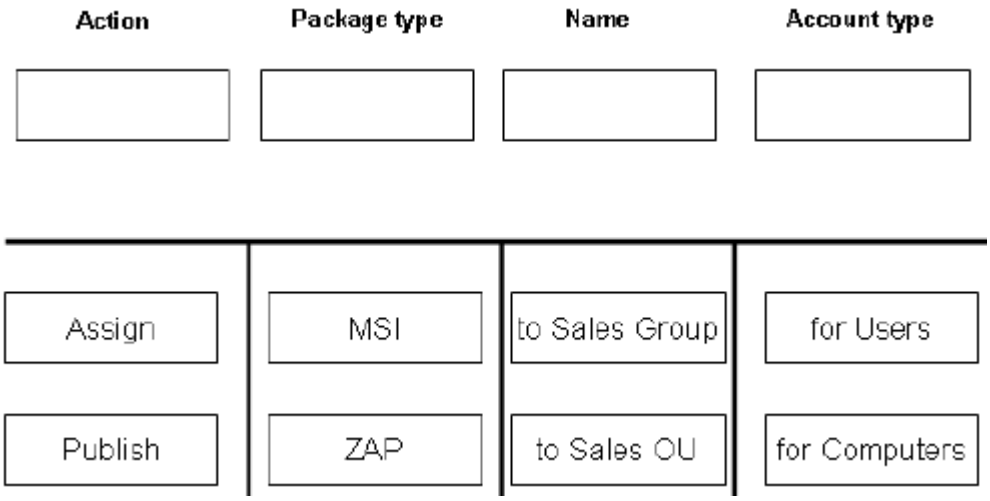
Answer: C & D

Question 60.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 Domain. You are a member of the Domain Admins group. All user and computer accounts belong to a group named SalesGroup and to an Organizational unit (OU) named SalesOU.

A vendor provides you with an application that contains a Setup.exe file. You need to deploy the application to the sales department by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

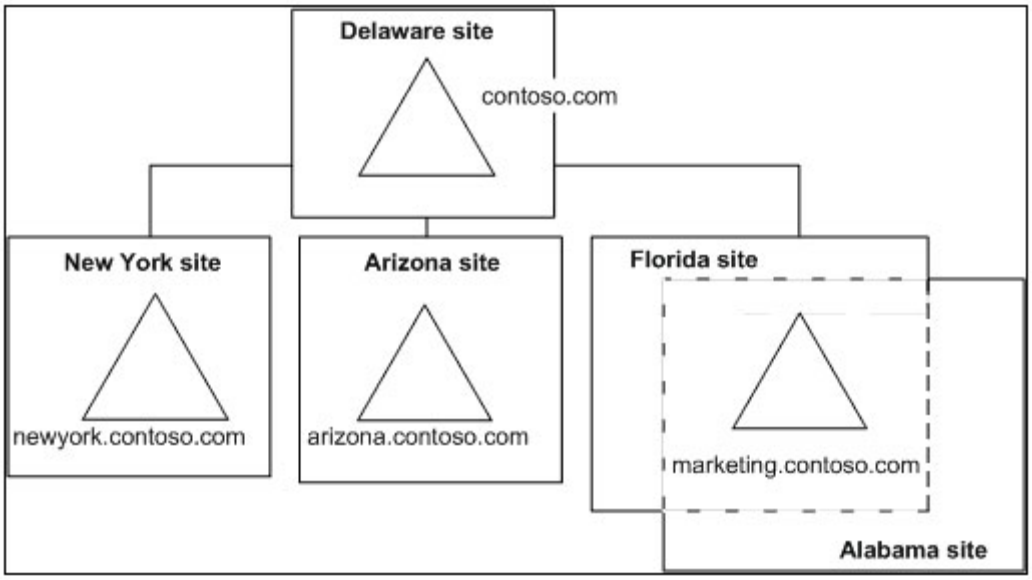
To Answer, click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate object to the appropriate destination.

Select And Place



Answer:

Question 61.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of four domains and five Active Directory sites. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



Each domain contains 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Five users in each domain are authorized to access data on the Human Resources member servers in Alabama. These member servers are located in an organizational unit (OU) named HR Servers.

You want to protect the information on the Human Resources severs from being read by network trace. You also want to avoid extra processing loads on computers that do not communicate with the Human Resources servers.

Which two courses of action should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. In each domain, create an OU for the client computers that require secured access to the servers, and then add the computer accounts to the OU.
In Group Policy, set the IP Security policy to **Secure Server (Require Security)**

B. In each domain, create an OU for the client computer that require secured access to the servers, and then add the computer accounts to the OU.
In Group Policy, set the IP Security policy to **Client (Respond Only)**
C. In each domain, create an OU for the users who require secured access to the servers, and then add the user accounts to the OU.
In the local Group Policy, set the IP Security policy to **Secure Server (Require Security)**.
D. For the HR Servers OU, create a Group Policy object (GPO) that sets IP Security to **Client (Respond Only)**.
E. For the HR Servers OU, use Group Policy to set IP Security to **Secure Server (Require Security)**.

Answer: B & E

Question 62.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group for your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. You want to implement a policy that disables the **Add Printer** icon in **Printers** in Control Panel. You want to apply the policy to all user accounts in the domain except for members of the Domain Admins security group.

You create a new Group Policy object (GPO) named NoPrinters. You configure the NoPrinters GPO to disable the **Add Printer** icon. You link the NoPrinters GPO to the domain.

You want to ensure that members of the Domain Admins group have access to the **Add Printer** icon. You want to do this by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. For the NoPrinters GPO, deny the Domain Admins group the Apply Group Policy permission.
B. For the NoPrinters GPO, remove the Apply Group Policy permission from the Authenticated Users group. Grant the users group the apply Group Policy permission.
C. Use the **Secedit** command to configure the client computers to enable the **Add Printer** icon for the Domain Admins group.
D. Use local Group Policy to configure the client computers to enable the **Add Printer** icon for the Domain Admins group.

Answer: A

Question 63.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain, which contains all company user and computer accounts. User accounts are placed in three organizational units (OUs) according to the user's job category: Consultants, Finance, and Sales. All client computer accounts exist in the Computers container, and all domain controller accounts exist in the Domain Controllers container.

Company consultants connect their portable computers to the networks of other companies when they travel. You want to apply an audit security policy so that each portable computer will record all logon attempts and logon authentications to its event log.

Where should you define the policy?

A. in the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO)
B. in a view Group Policy object (GPO) for the Consultants OU
C. in the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy object (GPO)
D. in a new Group Policy object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers container.

Answer: B

Question 64.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The sales.contoso.com domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named Traveling.

Users in the Traveling OU use portable computers to connect to the network while at home, in hotels, and in the office. Roaming profiles are configured for these portable computers. Group Policy is used to apply local disk quotas and Microsoft Internet Explorer settings for these computers.

Users in the Traveling OU report problems with their roaming profiles when connecting to the network. When users connect by Means of dial-up connections, they are prompted to choose a profile. When users connect by Means of a broadband connection from home, their roaming profiles are not always applied. When users connect from the office, their roaming profiles are always applied.

You need to ensure that roaming profiles are always applied to computers in the Traveling OU. How should you configure the Traveling OU?

A. Enable the **Maximum retries to unload and update user profile** policy.
B. Enable the **Do not detect slow network connections** policy.
C. Enable the **Group Policy slow link detection** policy for both the User Configuration folder and the Computer Configuration folder.
D. Disable the **Prompt user when slow link is detected** policy.
E. Disable the **Log users off when roaming profile fails** policy.

Answer: C

Question 65.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single domain. The domain contains portable computers that are running Windows 2000 Professional. The accounts exist in the Computers container.

A new corporate policy states that only members of the Domain Admins group and the Help Desk group should have administrative permissions to client computers. Members of the Help Desk group report that they cannot log on to some client computers in the domain.

You discover that some employees have obtained administrative permissions to their computers. These employees are using permissions to remove the Domain Admins and Help Desk groups from the local Administrators group on their computers.

You want to ensure that all client computers in the domain have the Domain Admins and Help Desk groups in the local Administrators group. You also want to ensure that users do not have administrative permissions to their computers. You need to meet these goals by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Grant the Domain Admins group and the Help Desk group the Full Control permission for all computer accounts in the Computers container.
   Grant the Users group the Deny permission for the Computers container.
B. Add the local Administrators group as a restricted group in the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO).
   Add the Domain Admins group and the Help Desk group to the restricted group.
C. Create a user logon script in the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO).

Configure the script to use Windows Script Host to ensure the Domain Admins and Help Desk groups are members of the local Administrators group.

D. Create a computer startup script in the Default Domain Group Policy (GPO).
Configure the script to use Windows Script Host to ensure the Domain Admins and Help Desk groups are members of the local Administrators group.

Answer: B

Part 4 Managing, Monitoring and Optimizing the Components of Active Directory

Question 1.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: XYZ.com and newyork.XYZ.com. The newyork.XYZ.com domain contains three organizational units (OUs): Sales, Marketing, and Finance. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in newyork.XYZ.com.
An employee named Maria can reset passwords for the Finance OU. Maria will be moving to the Sales OU and no longer needs access to the Finance OU.

You need to remove Maria's right to reset passwords for Finance. What should you do?

A. In Delegation of Control wizard, specify that Maria cannot reset passwords for the Finance OU.
B. Clear the **Trust computer for delegation** check box in the properties for the domain controller to which Maria's user account authenticates.
C. In the security properties of the Finance OU, remove Maria's right to reset passwords.
D. Copy Maria's user account to the Sales OU, and then delete the account.

Answer: A

Question 2.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of two domains: XYZ.com and germany.XYZ.com.

You need to add 300 users in germany.XYZ.com to an existing group in XYZ.com. You want to accomplish this goal by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Use the CSVDE utility to modify the group object.
B. Use the LDIFDE utility to modify the user objects.
C. Use the CSVDE utility to modify the user objects.
D. Use the LDIFDE utility to modify the group object.

Answer: B

Question 3.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consist of a single domain XYZ.com. The Bonn office has its own organizational unit (OU) named Bonn.
You hire an employee named Sophie as a LAN administrator for Bonn office. Sophie needs to create child OUs for the Bonn OU. She also needs to verify the existence of the OUs she creates. You need to grant Sophie the minimum permissions on the Bonn OU so that she can accomplish these tasks.

Which permissions should you grant?

A. Read All Properties, Create Organizational Unit Object, Write All Properties.
B. Read All Properties, List Contents, Create Organizational Unit Objects.
C. List Contents, Create All Child Objects.
D. Write All Properties, All Extended Rights.

Answer: B

Question 4.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. The domain has 20 users and a Windows 2000 Server computer named Glasgow. Users in the domain frequently work on different Windows 2000 Professional computers. All Windows 2000 Professional computers are in the domain.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

All users in the domain will be able to work on all Windows 2000 Professional Computers and have their own predefined desktop settings available on all computers.
Users will be allowed to make changes to the desktop settings while they are logged on.
Changes that users make to the desktop settings will not be saved when they log off.

What should you do?

A. One each Windows 2000 Professional Computer, delete the Systemdrive\Documents and Settings\Default User folder.
B. On each Windows 2000 Professional Computer, rename the Ssytemroot\System32\Config\System file to System.man.
C. Configure a roaming Profile for each user in the domain. Use \\Glasgow\Profiles\%username% as the Profile path. On the Glasgow server, rename the Ntuser.dat file to Ntuser.man for each user.
D. Create a Group Policy Object named DelProfile. Assign the DelProfile GPO to the domain. Configure the DelProfile GPO to delete the local copy of a user's Profile when the user logs off.
E. Create a Group Policy Object named GetProfile. Assign the GetProfile GPO to the domain. Configure the GetProfile GPO to wait for the remote copy of a user Profile to load.

Answer: C

Question 5.
You are the administrator for a Windows 2000 network. Your network consists of one domain and two Organizational Units (OUs). The OUs are named Corporate and Accounting.

A user recently reported that she was not able to log on to the domain. You investigate and find out that the user's account has been deleted. You have been auditing all objects in active Directory since the domain was created. But you cannot find a record of the user account deletion. You want to find a record that identifies the person who deleted the account.
What should you do?

A. Search the security event logs on each Domain Controller for account management events.
B. Search the security event logs on each Domain Controller for object access events.
C. Search the Active Directory Users and Computers console on each Domain Controller for the user's previous account name.
D. Search the Active Directory Users and Computers console on each Domain Controller for the user's computer account.

Answer: A

Question 6.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 domain. All the domain resources are defined in two top-level OUs. The OUs are named West and East. William is the administrator of the resources in only the West OU. Evert is the administrator of resources only in the East OU.

You move Printer1 from the West OU to the East OU. After you move the printer, Evert can administer it. However, William reports that he can still remove print jobs from Printer1. You want Evert to be the only one that can administer Printer1.

What should you do?

A. Use the delegation of control wizard on the east OU to assign printer1 permission to Evert.
B. Configure the security properties for printer1 to disallow inheritable permissions to propagate to printer 1.
C. Remove the permissions for William from Printer1.
D. Configure the printer permissions on the west OU to apply to only the West OU.

Answer: C.

Question 7.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. You create global groups and domain local groups for the accounts payable and accounts receivable departments.

The domain local group named AP has Change permission for the Accounts Payable folder. The Accounts Payable folder is a subfolder of the Accounting folder. The Accounts Payable global group is a member of the AP Domain Local group. Fred's user account is a member of the Accounts Payable global group.

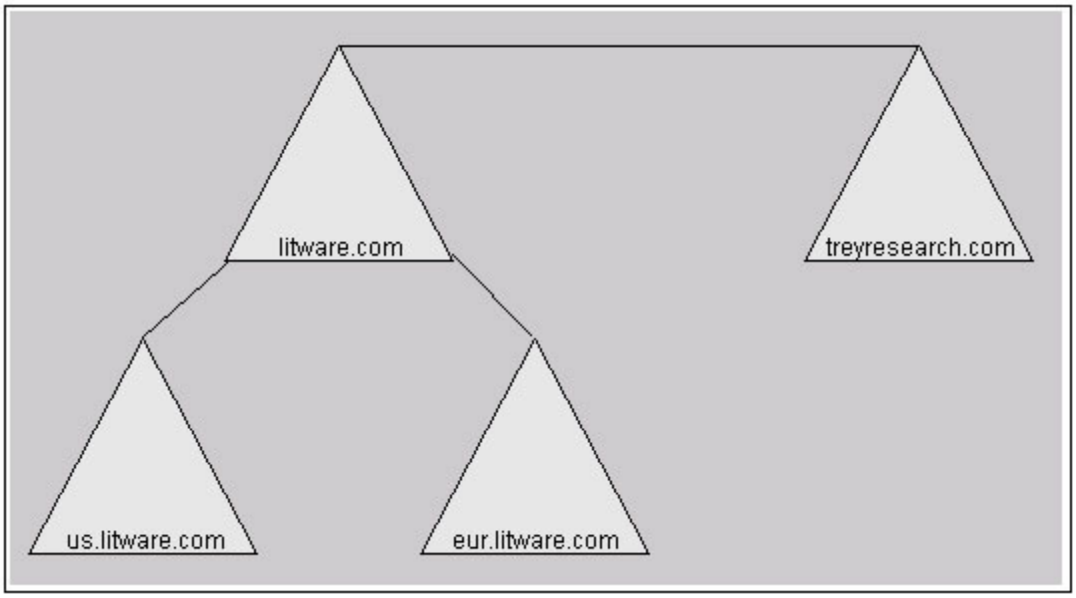
Fred moves from the Accounts payable department. Fred now needs to access only accounts receivable information. You remove Fred's user account from the Accounts Payable global group, but Fred is still able to access documents in the Accounts Payable folder.

What are two possible causes of this problem? (Choose Two)

A. Fred's user account has explicit permissions on the Accountings folder.
B. Fred's user account belongs to another group that gave him permission on the Accounts Payable folder.
C. The Accounting folder is not published in Active Directory.
D. The Accounts Payable folder is on a FAT32 partition
E. The AP Domain Local group is not a member of the Accounts Payable global group

Answer: A & B

Question 8.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network's domain structure is shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



The us.litware.com and the eur.litware.com domains are in mixed mode. The litware.com and the treyresearch.com domains are in native mode. The us.litware.com domain has two Windows NT 4.0 BDCs that support legacy applications.

When users from the us.litware.com domain attempt to access a shared folder in the litware.com domain, they receive an error message stating that access is denied. There is a universal group that has Read permission to the Sales folder. Sales is assigned Read permission for the shared folder. When you log on as a member of the Sales from the litware.com domain, you are able to access the shared folder.

What should you do to correct this problem?

A. Switch the us.litware.com domain to native mode.
B. Add a global catalog server to the us.litwar.com domain.
C. Create a global group in the us.litware.com domain.
   Add the user accounts that need access to the shared folder to the global group.
   Add the global group to the universal group
D. Create a universal group in the us.litware.com domain.
   Add the user accounts that need access to the shared folder to the universal group.
   Grant Read permission to the universal group for the shared folder in the litware.com domain.
E. Create a global group in the us.litware.com domain.
   Add the user accounts from the us.litware.com domain to the global group.
   Grand Read permission to the global group for the shared folder.

Answer: C

Question 9.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain named sports.contoso.com. You and another employee named Maria are members of the Domain Admins group.

Maria creates a domain local security group named Teams. You create three global distribution groups: Bowling, Tennis, and Volleyball. You add these three groups to the Teams group. You create a shared folder named Schedule and grant the Teams group the Change permission for the Schedule shared folder.

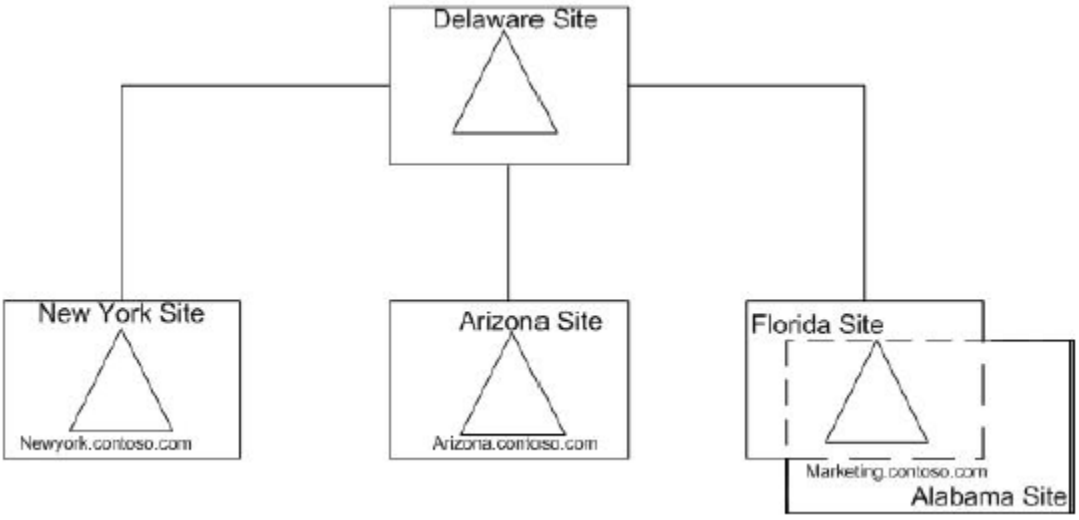
Users in the Bowling, Tennis, and Volleyball groups report they cannot access the Schedule shared folder. You need to enable users to access the shared folder.

What should you do?

A. Grant the Bowling, Tennis, and Volleyball groups the Change permission for the Schedule shared folder.
B. Grant the Bowling, Tennis, and Volleyball groups the Full Control permission for the Schedule shared fold
C. Convert the Teams group to a global distribution group.
D. Convert the Teams group to a universal distribution group.
E. Convert the bowling, tennis, and volleyball groups to global security groups.

Answer: E

Question 10.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. Their network consists of four domains and five Active Directory sites. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. .



Each domain contains 500 Windows 2000 Professional computers. Each domain contains Human Resources administrators who must perform file maintenance on HR member servers located in Alabama.

In each domain, you create a global security group for all the HR administrators in that domain. In marketing.contoso.com you create a domain local security group named HRadmins. Then, you add the global security groups from each domain to HRadmins.

You want to ensure that only the designated global groups from each domain are members of the HRadmins group. What should you do?

E. Create a Group Policy Object for marketing.contoso.com that restricts group access to the Hradmins group.
F. B. Create an OU name HR servers that contains only the HR member servers, and then create a Group Policy Object that restricts group access to the HRadmins group.
G. C. In each domain except marketing.contoso.com, create a Group Policy Object that restricts group access to the HRadmins group.
H. In each domain, create a Group Policy Object that restricts group access to the global security group in that domain.

Answer: A

Question 11.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain named contoso.com. You are a member of the Domain Admins group. Employees in the Northeast region often modify their display settings, which is against company policy.

You link a Group Policy Object named NoDisplay to an OU named NorthEast. The NoDisplay Group Policy Object removes the settings tab from display in control panel. However, when you attempt to use display in control panel to change the display settings on your own computer, the settings tab is gone.

You want only members of the Domain Admins group to be able to use the settings tab in display in control panel. Which two courses of action can you take?
(Each correct Answer presents a complete solution. Choose two)

A. Create a security group named NorthEast, and add all nonadministrative users accounts in the Northeast OU to the northeast group. Grant only the northeast group the apply group policy permissions and the read permission for the NoDisplay Group Policy Object.
B. Create a security group named NorthEast, and add all nonadministrative computer accounts in the Northeast OU to the northeast group. Grant only the northeast group the apply group policy permissions and the read permission for the NoDisplay Group Policy Object.
C. Remove the Domain Admins group from the security list in the NoDisplay Group Policy Object.
D. Remove the Creator Owner group from the security list in the NoDisplay Group Policy Object.
E. Grant the Domain Admins group the full control: Allow permission for the NoDisplay Group Policy Object.
F. Grant the Domain Admins group the apply policy:Deny permission for the Nodisplay Group Policy Object.

Answer: A & F

Question 12.
You are a member of Enterprise Admins group in your company's network. The company office in Dublin has its own OU named Dublin.

You hire Sophie as a LAN administrator for the Dublin office. Sophie needs to create user accounts in the Dublin OU. You do not want Sophie to have permissions to make any other changes to Active Directory.

In the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, you need to assign appropriate permissions entries for the Dublin OU. You need to decide where these permissions should be applied.

Which option should you choose?

A. The Child objects only option.
B. The This object and all child objects option.
C. The User objects option.
D. The Organizational Unit objects option.

Answer: B

Question 13.
Your company's network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain named contoso.com. You are a member of the Domain Admins group.

Your company is acquiring Fabrikam, Inc. The Fabrikam, Inc., company network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain named fabrikam.com.

You want to give the Fabrikam, Inc., employees' user accounts in contoso.com. What should you do?

A. Use the Ntbackup utility to back up the fabrikam.com accounts and then to restore the fabrikam.com accounts to contoso.com.
B. Use the MoveTree utility to move accounts from fabrikam.com to contoso.com.
C. Use a script to re-create the fabrikam.com accounts in the contoso.com domain.
D. Create an external trust between fabrikam.com and contoso.com.
Use the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in to move the accounts from fabrikam.com to contoso.com.

Answer: B

Question 14.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network. The network is composed of four domains named arborshoes.com, na.arborshoes.com, sa.arborshoes.com, and fabrikam.com. The root of the forest is arborshoes.com. There are two Windows NT BDCs in each domain.

Graphic artists place finished artwork for Fabrikam, Inc., in a shared folder located on a Domain Controller named bna01.fabrikam.com. Read and Write permissions are granted to the Artists Domain Local group in the fabrikam.com domain.

Sharon is a member of the Graphic Artists global distribution group in the na.arborshoes.com domain. She is unable to gain access to the shared folder.

You want to allow Sharon access to the shared folder. What should you do?

A. Change the Graphic Artists group type to Security and add it to the Artists Domain Local group.
B. Change the Artists Domain Local group to a universal group and add it to the Graphic Artists group.
C. Change the Graphic Artists group to a Domain Local group and add it to the Artists Domain Local group.
D. Change the mode of the Domain Controller in na.arborshoes.com to native mode. Add the Graphic Artists group to the Artists Domain Local group.

Answer: A

Question 15.
You are the administrator of a large Windows 2000 network. You have three domains named adatum.com, us.adatum.com, and eur.adatum.com. Eric has recently been hired to assist you with network administration. You want him to be able to manage user accounts, back up servers, and configure services on all workstations and servers only in the eur.adatum.com domain.

What should you do?

A. Add Eric to the Enterprise Admins group and delegate control only at the adatum.com domain.

B. Move Eric's user account to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU) in eur.adatum.com.
C. Add Eric's user account to the Domain Admins group in eur.adatum.com
D. Add Eric's user account to the Server operators and Account operators group in eur.adatum.com.

Answer: C

Question 16.
You create an organizational unit (OU) structure for the blueskyairlines.com domain. You want to delegate administrative control of user objects on your Windows 2000 network. The User OU is a child of the Research OU.

You create a group named Research User Administrator that includes users who have permissions to create and manage the workstations in the Workstation OU.

The Research User Administrator group has Full Control permission on the Research OU. You want user accounts to be created only in the User OU.

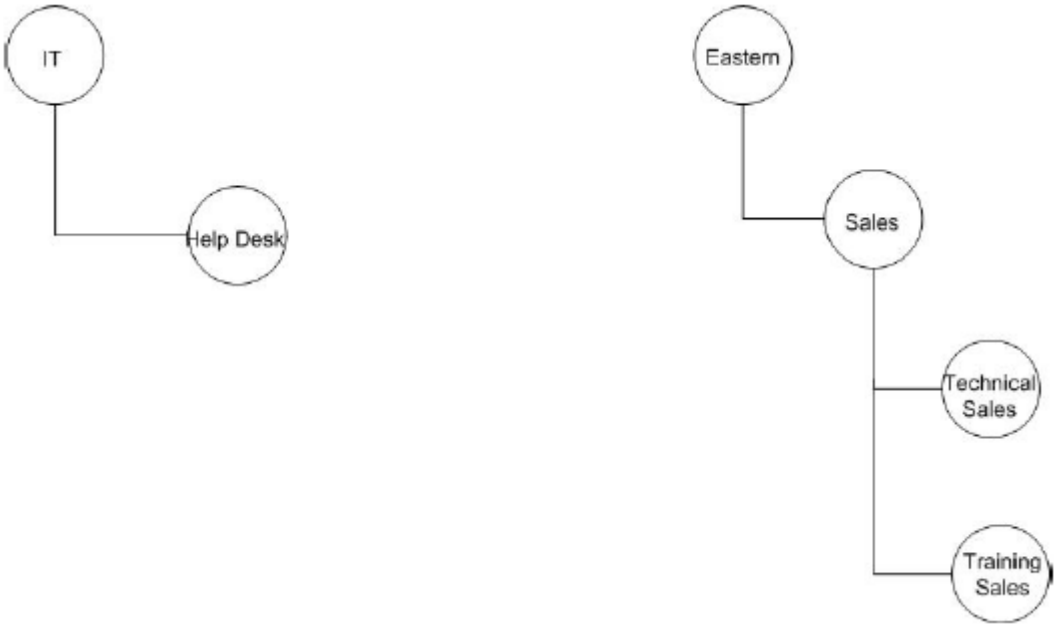
Which three actions should you take?

A. Grant Full Control permission to the Research User Administrator group on the User OU for computer objects.
B. Remove the Research User Administrator group from the Research OU ACL.
C. Grant Create Contact objects permission on the User OU.
D. Disable inheritance of permissions from the Research OU to the User OU.
E. Deny Create User objects permission on the Research OU.
F. Grant Read and Write permissions to the blueskyairlines.com domain

Answer: A, D & E

Question 17.
You are the network administrator for Contoso Ltd. Marc is moving from the IT department to the sales department and will be the technical sales manager for the eastern United States.

The current OU structure is shown in the exhibit.



You move Marc's user account from the IT OU to the Technical Sales OU. You want Marc to be able to create user accounts in ou=sales, ou=eastern, dc=contoso, dc=com. What should you do?

A. Move Marc's user account to the Sales OU.
B. Add Marc's user account to the Account Operators group.
C. Grant Marc's user account Create User Object Permission for the sales OU.
D. Grant Marc's user account Write permission for the Sales OU.

Answer: C

Question 18.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The company has one office in New York and one in Boston. The offices are connected by a WAN link. An Active Directory site and an organizational unit are configured for each office.

Users in the Boston sales department are moving to New York. You want to move one of the two Domain Controllers in Boston to New York.

After you transport the Domain Controller to New York and connect it to the New York subnet, users report that all network activity between New York and Boston is slow.

You want to improve network performance between New York and Boston. What should you do?

E. Using the Active Directory site and services snap-in, configure the site link between Boston and New York for less frequent replication.
F. Using the Active Directory users and computers snap-in, change the location file of the Boston server object from Boston to New York.
G. Using the Active Directory users and computers snap-in, move the Domain Controller from the Boston OU to the New York OU.
H. Using the Active Directory site and services snap-in, move the Domain Controller from Boston site to the New York site.

Answer: C.

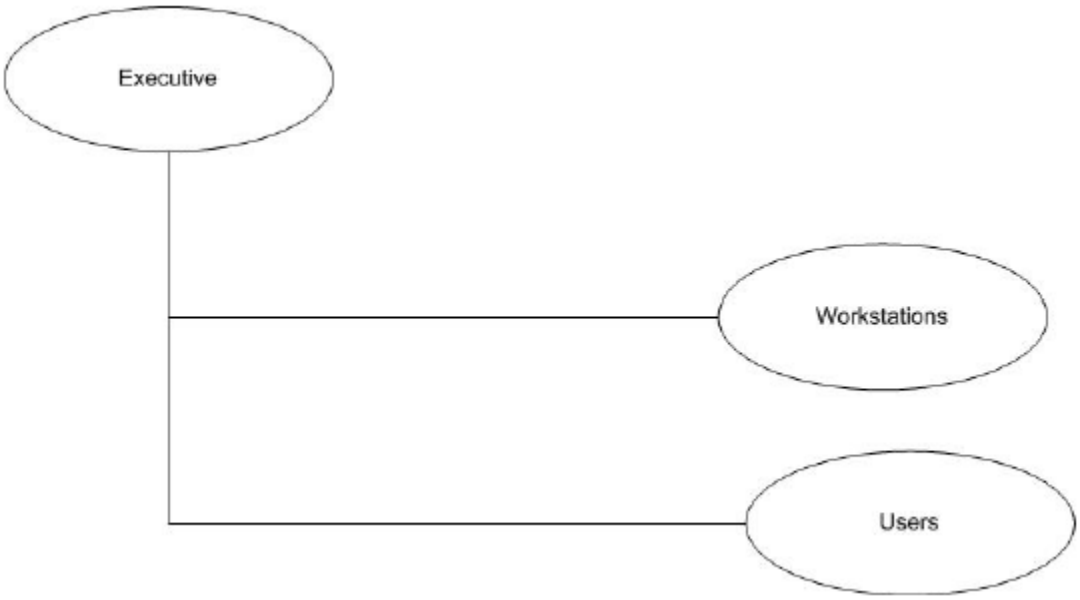
Question 19.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domains: contoso.com and newyork.contoso.com. The newyork.contoso.com domain contains three organizational units: Sales, Marketing, and Finance. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in newyork.contoso.com An employee named Stephan is the administrator for the Finance OU. Stephan reports that he cannot edit any Group Policy Object. Administrators for the sales and marketing OUs report no problems editing GPOs.

You want Stephan to be able to edit GPOs. What should you do?

A. Delegate to Stephan the ability to manage Group Policy Links for the Finance OU.
B. Grant Stephan the read permission and the create group objects permissions for the finance OU.
C. Grant Stephan the read permission and the apply group policy objects permission for the GPOs he wants to edit.
D. Add Stephan to the group policy creator group in newyork.contoso.com.

Answer: A

Question 20.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 Network. Your network's organizational unit (OU) structure is shown in the exhibit.



You grant Create Users Objects permission to Anita for the Executive OU, but she is unable to create users objects in the Users OU. Anita is able to create users objects in the Workstation OU.

What should you do to enable Anita to create users objects in the Users OU?

A. Clear the Allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object check box in the Executive OU properties.
B. Select the Allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object check box in the Users OU properties.
C. Add Anita to the Server Operators group.
D. Move the Users OU to the same level as the Executive OU.

Answer: B

Question 21.
You are the administrator of Trey Research and ADatum Corporation. You manage a multidomain Windows 2000 network of 5,000 users for the two companies. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit.

The two companies have a total of six departments. Each department is an organizational unit in Active Directory.

Each domain and OU has specific group policy settings that must be applied to all of its members. Your company is reorganizing all six departments. Some, but not all, of the users in each OU have moved.Many users have changed departments, and some have changed domains.

You want to accomplish the following goals in the least possible amount of time:

- Place the user accounts in the appropriate domains.
- Apply the existing policies for each domain or OU to the moved account.
- Do not disrupt user access to shared resources.

What should you do?

A. For all users, create a new user account in the appropriate OUs. Assign permissions to the accounts to apply group policy settings, and then delete the old accounts.
B. For the users moving between domains, create new user accounts in the appropriate OUs. Assign permissions to the account to apply the group policy settings, and then delete the old accounts. For the users moving between OUs in the same domain select the accounts then choose move from the action menu, targeting the new OU.
C. For the users moving between domains, use the Movetree utility, specifying the source and target domains and the OUs. For the users moving between OUs in the same domain, select the accounts. Then choose move from the action menu, targeting the new OU.
D. For the users moving between domains, create new user accounts in the appropriate OUs. Assign permissions to the account to apply group policy settings, and then delete the old accounts. For the users moving between OUs in the same domain, select the accounts. Then choose copy from the action menu, entering the appropriate account information for the new user accounts. Then delete the old accounts.

Answer: C

Question 22.
You are the administrator of the company network for Arbor Shoes. Arbor Shoes has three domains: arborshoes.com, na.arborshoes.com, and sa.arborshoes.com. All the domains are in native mode. You are going to remove the na.arborshoes.com domain in an effort to consolidate domains. There are 300 users in na.arborshoes.com. You want to move all 300 users at the same time to arborshoes.com.

What should you do?

A. At the command prompt, type the following command: Cscropt sidhist.vbs/srcdc:dc1 /srcdom:na.arborshoes.com /dstdc:dc1 /dstdom:arborshoes.com.
B. At the command prompt, type the following command: Movetree /start /s dc1.na.arborshoes.com/d dc1.arborshoes.com/sdn cn=users,dc=na,dc=arborshoes,dc=com /ddn cn=users, dc=arborshoes, dc=com.
C. In MMC, use the copy command in Active Directory Users and Computers.
D. In MMC, use the move command in Active Directory Users and Computers.

Answer: B

Question 23.
You are the LAN administrator for Arbor Shoes. You hire Sophia to be a LAN administrator for the Dublin office. Arbor Shoes has one domain named arborshoes.com. Each office has its own OU. Sophia needs to be able to create child OUs under only ou=Dublin, dc=arborshoes, dc=com and verify the existence of the created OUs.

Which permissions should you assign to Sophia on the Dublin OU? (Choose three)

A. Full Control.
B. List Contents.
C. Create Organizational Unit objects.
D. Create All Child Objects.
E. Write.
F. Read.

Answer: B, C & F

Question 24.
You are the enterprise administrator of a Windows 2000 domain tree that has five domains. All domains are in native mode. Each domain has one or more users who are help desk staff. Each domain has a global group named Help Desk members that contains the help desk staff from each domain.

There is an Organizational Unit named Interns in the root domain. You want all help desk staff to be able to reset passwords of the users in the Inters OU. What should you do?

A. Create a new global security group named Help Desk Staff in the root domain. Place the five help desk members groups in the Help Desk staff group. Place the Help desk staff group in the Reset Interns group. On the reset Interns group, assign the Reset password permission to the Help Desk Staff group.
B. Create a new global security group named Help Desk Staff in the root domain. Place the five help desk staff in the Help Desk Staff group. Create a new local security group named Reset Interns in the root domain. Place all users from the Interns OU in the Reset Inters group. On thee Interns OU, assign the reset Password permission to the Reset Interns group.

C. Create a new universal security group named Help Desk Staff in the root domain. Place the five Help Desk members groups in the Help Desk Staff group. Create a new local security group named reset Interns in the root domain. Place the Help Desk Staff group in the Reset Interns group. On the Interns OU, assign the reset password permission to the Reset Interns group.
D. Create a new universal security group named Help Desk Staff in the root domain. Place the five Help Desk Members groups in the Help Desk Staff group. Create a new local security group named reset Interns in the root domain. Place all users from the Interns OU in the Reset Interns group. On the reset Interns group, assign the Reset Password permission to the Help Desk staff group.

Answer: C

Question 25.
You are the administrator of Trey Research. Trey Research has two Windows 2000 domains named treyresearch.com and na.treyresearch.com. Blake has a user account in the trey research.com domain and needs to use support documents in the na.treyresearch.com domain.

You create a global group name NA support in na.treyresearch.com. NA support Sis a member of the domain local group named support. Support has read permission to support shared folder in the na.treyresearch.com domain. Your network contains only Windows 2000 Domain Controllers. The domains are in native mode.

You want to grant Blake Read permissions to Support shared folder. What should you do?

A. Create a universal group in treyresearch.com and make Blake a member. Add the universal group to the NA support group.
B. Create a new user account in the na.treyresearch.com use the same user name and password that Blake uses for his user account in the treyresearch.com.
C. Create a global group in treyresearch.com and make Blake a member. Add the global group to the NA support group.
D. Create a universal group in treyresearch.com and make Blake a member. Add the universal group to the Support group.
E. Create a new global group name Global Support in treyresearch.com. Add Blake to new global group. Add the Global group to the Support group.

Answer: E

Question 26.
Your company Windows 2000 Domain Controller contains an Organization Unit named shipping. The domain is in native mode. You want to delegate the control of the group policy setting for the shipping OU to a global group named help desk.

Members of the help desk group need to able to create and edit new GPOs and assign these GPOs to the shipping OU. You do not want these members to assign GPOs to other OUs. What should you do? (Select two)

A. Add the help desk group to the Group policy Creator Owners security group.
B. Create a new security group name group policy administrator in the shipping OU. Add the help desk group to this new group.
C. On the existing GPO, assign read and write permission to the help desk group.
D. On the shipping OU, assign the apply group policy permission in the help desk group.
E. On the shipping OU, delegate the predefined task name Manage group policy links to the help desk group.
F. On all the OUs in the domain accept the shipping OU, deny write permissions to the help desk group.

Answer: C & E

Question 27.
You are the administrator of your XYZ's Windows 2000 network. You implement company security policies by using the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in on each domain controller.

The password security policy forces all users to change their passwords every five weeks. The policy also prevents users from reusing their last seven passwords. Server users in the domain can bypass this policy by changing a password seven times and then changing it back to the original password.

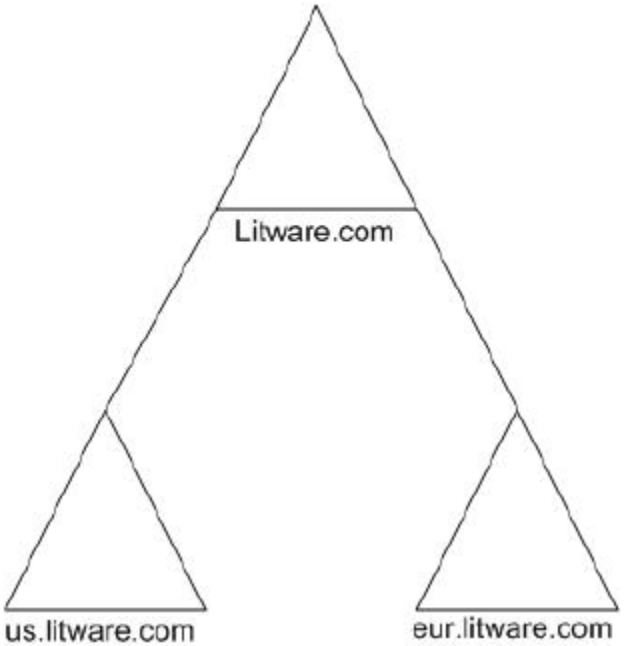
You change all users passwords so that they are at least eight characters long. You must ensure that users cannot bypass the policy. You also need to make sure that the template prevents users from reusing the same password for at least five weeks.

You want to configure the password security template to support these requirements. What should you do?

A. Set the minimum password age to 6 days.
B. Set the maximum password age to 42 days.
C. Enable password complexity requirements.
D. Disable the storage of passwords in reversible encryption.

Answer: A

Question 28.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of three domains, and each domain contains computer accounts. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit. .



Members of the Domain Admins group and the Help Desk group need to add client computers to each domain. You need to give these employees exclusive permissions to accomplish this task.

Which two actions should you take? (Each correct Answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)

A. In the Add workstations to domain policy for litware.com, replace the Authenticated Users group with the Help Desk group.
B. In the Add workstations to domain policy for each domain, replace the Authenticated Users group with the Help Desk group.
C. For each domain, remove permissions for the Authenticated Users group from the Computers container, and grant the Help Desk group the Full Control permission for the Computers container.
D. For litware.com, remove permissions for the Authenticated Users group from the Computers container, and grant the Help Desk group the Full Control permission for the Computers container.
E. In the Bypass traverse checking policy for litware.com, replace the Authenticated Users group with Help Desk group.
F. In the Bypass traverse checking policy for each domain, replace the Authenticated Users group with Help Desk group.

Answer: B & C

Part 5 Monitoring, Maintaining and Troubleshooting Active Directory Components

Question 1.
You are the administrator of your company's network. You have been auditing security events on the network since it was installed. A user on your network named John Thorson recently reported that he was no longer able to change his password.

Because there have been no recent changes to account policies, you suspect that someone has been modifying the properties of user accounts in Active Directory. There are thousands of entries in the event logs, and you need to isolate and review the events pertaining to this problem in the least possible amount of time.

What should you do?

A. In the security log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria:
   Event source: Security Category: Account Management User: JTHORSON.
B. In the directory service log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria:
   Event source: NTDS Security Category: Security.
   Search the remaining items for events referencing John Thorson's account.
C. In the directory service log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria:
   Event source: NTDS Security Category: Global Catalog User: JTHORSON.

D. In the security log, create a filter for events matching the following criteria: Event source: Security Category: Account Management.
Search the remaining items for events referencing John Thorson's account.

Answer: D

Question 2.
You are the network administrator for Just Togs. Your Windows 2000 network consists of 15,000 users.
Users have recently reported that documents are missing from the servers. You need to track the actions of the users to find out who has been deleting the files. You create a GPO on the justtogs.com domain and assign the appropriate permissions to the GPO.

What actions should you audit? (Choose two)

A. Object access.
B. Process tracking.
C. Privileged use.
D. Delete and Delete subfolders and files.
E. Directory Services access.

Answer: A & D

Question 3.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network consists of a single Windows 2000 domain, which operates in native mode. The domain contains four Domain Controllers. Many users report that their accounts receive the following error message: "Your account has been disabled. Please see your system administrator".

You want to discover how the accounts are being locked out. You implement an audit policy that records an event whenever an account is locked out. After several hours, a user reports that she is still receiving the error message.

Where should you examine the security logs?

A. On the Domain Controller that holds the RID master role.
B. On the Domain Controller that holds the infrastructure master role.
C. On the Domain Controller that holds the PDC emulator role.
D. On the first Domain Controller installed in the domain.

Answer: C.

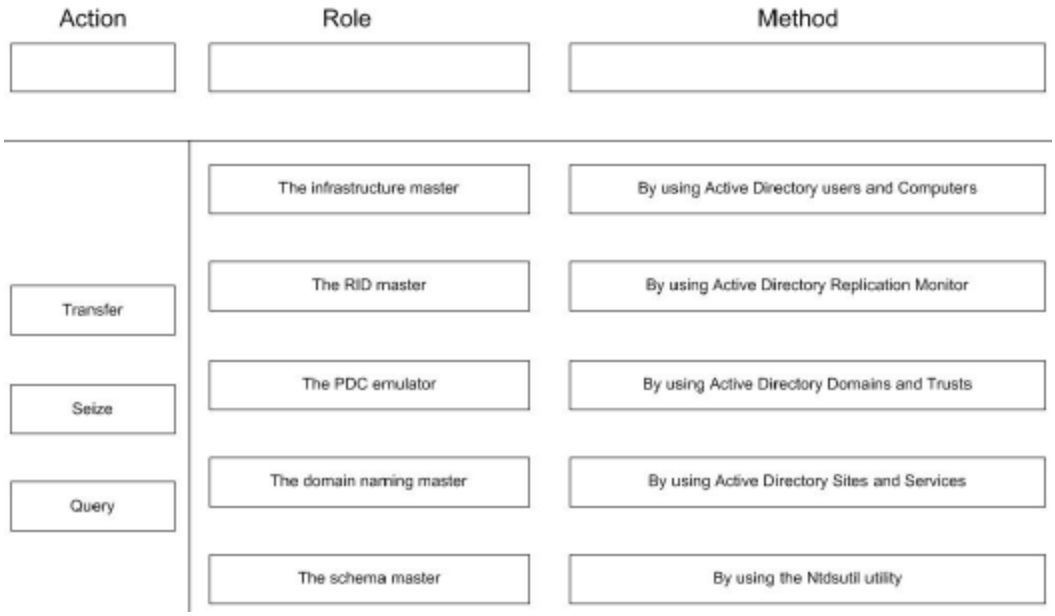
Question 4.
Your company's network consists of two domains: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains one Domain Controller and one member server. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com

The sales.contoso.com domain contains two Windows 2000 Domain Controllers, one Windows NT BDC, 50 Windows NT Workstation computers and 50 Windows 2000 Professional computers.

A Windows 2000 Domain Controller in sales.contoso.com fails and cannot be recovered from backup tape. Users who are running Windows NT Workstation report that they cannot change their passwords.

You want to enable all users to change their passwords. What should you do?

To Answer click the select and place button, and then drag the appropriate object to the appropriate destination.



Answer: Seize the PDC emulator by using Active Directory sites and services.

Question 5.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The company has two offices that are connected by a WAN link. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site. Both company offices share an Active Directory application. During business hours, the application generates large amounts of changes in Active Directory.

You need to reduce the amount of WAN bandwidth used by these changes during business hours. What should you do?

A. Configure the intrasite replication topology generation to occur less frequently during business hours.
B. Enable slow link detection in the Default Domain Group Policy Object
C. Enable slow link detection in the Default Domain Controllers Group Policy Object
D. Configure intersite replication to occur less frequently during business hours.

Answer: D

Question 6.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. In the Payroll folder of a file server, you configure auditing to track all file activity. One week later, you are asked to discover if any files in the Payroll folder have been accessed by a user account named CSeeley.

You verify that the audit log contains data for all payroll transaction during the past week. This data includes thousands of transaction events about files accessed by everyone in the company. You want to review only transaction event data for the CSeeley user account.

What should you do?

A. View the Audit tab of the properties page for the CSeeley user account.

B. Reconfigure auditing of the files in the Payroll folder for only the CSeeley user account, and then refresh the Event Viewer.
C. Export the audit log to CSV format, and then use Microsoft WordPad to display log entries that contain the text “CSeeley”
D. Apply an event viewer filter that displays only events containing the text “CSeeley” in the User field.

Answer: D

Question 7.
You are the administrator of your company’s Windows 2000 network. The network contains two Windows 2000 Server computers. XYZ1 and XYZ2. XYZ1 contains confidential company data and must have strict account security settings. XYZ2 was recently installed and will host the same type of data as XYZ1.

You must configure XYZ2 with the same security settings as XYZ1 without decreasing the security on XYZ1.

Which two actions can you take? (Choose two)

A. In the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, configure XYZ1 so that is has the settings from the Basicsv.inf security template, and then configure XYZ2 so that is has the same settings.
B. In the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, configure XYZ1 and XYZ2 so that they have the settings from the Setup Security.inf security template.
C. In the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, export the security settings on XYZ1 to a template named SecSrv.inf, and then configure XYZ2 so that is has the exported settings.
D. In the Local Security Policy snap-in, import the Basicsv.inf security template to XYZ1 and XYZ2.
E. In the Local Security Policy snap-in, import the Setup Security.inf security template to XYZ1 and XYZ2.
F. In the Local Policy snap-in, export the effective policy settings from XYZ1 to Setup Security.inf, and then import the Setup Security.inf template to XYZ2.

Answer: C & F

Question 8.
You are the administrator of a branch office in your company. The network consists of one Windows 2000 domain. The branch office contains Windows 2000 Server computers. The administrators at the main office create a security policy template that must be applied to all servers in the domain.

Because your office has stricter security requirements than the main office, you verify the security policy before you apply it. You need to modify the security policy on a Windows 2000 Server computer named ServerES.

What should you do?

A. In the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, import the security template and create a new database for serverES.
Then, analyze ServerES and adjust the database settings.
Finally, use the database settings to configure ServerES.
B. In the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, import the security template and create a new database for ServerES.
Then, configure ServerES and adjust the database settings.
Finally, analyze ServerES against the database settings.

C. In the Local Security Policy snap-in, import the security template and then adjust the security by exporting the local policy settings.
D. In the Local Security Policy snap-in, import the security template and then adjust the security by exporting the effective policy settings.

Answer: A

Question 9.
You are a consultant for several different companies. You design the security policies for the computers running Windows 2000 Server and Windows 2000 Professional in your customers' networks.
You use these security policies to configure a server named Server1. You want to deploy the security configuration on Server1 to computers in your customer's networks by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do first?

A. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) that configured the security settings for all computers to match the settings on Server1, and then link the GPO to the domain. Export the console list to a file.
B. In the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, analyze Server1 and export the security template in a file.
C. In the System Information snap-in, save the system summary as a system information file.
D. In the Security Templates snap-in, export the console list to a file.

Answer: B

Question 10.
You are a member of the Enterprise Admins group in your company's Windows 2000 domain. Users in the finance department keep losing their membership in an Active Directory group. You turn on auditing to monitor changes to Active Directory.

The next day, you discover that the finance users have been removed from the group again. You open the security event log and find several thousand events. You want to reduce the number of security events you must analyze in order to discover who is removing the finance users from the group.

You open the event viewer snap-in. You need to filter the security log to include only the events located in the appropriate category. Which categories should you choose? (Choose Two)

A. Directory service access.
B. Account management.
C. Privilege use.
D. Policy change.

Answer: A & B

Question 11.
You are the administrator for Arbor Shoes. Administrative control of Active Directory has been delegated to several people in the company. You need to track changes made to the arborshoescom domain. To ensure accountability of the other administrators' actions, you want to monitor user and computer account creation and deletion.

What should you do?

A. Modify the default Group Policy object (GPO) on the arborshoes.com domain. Configure the local audit policy to audit account management and directory services access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the Domain Controllers.
B. Modify the default Group Policy object (GPO) on the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Configure the local audit policy to audit account management and directory services access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the Domain Controllers.
C. Modify the default Group Policy object (GPO) on the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). Configure the local audit policy to audit account logon events and object access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the Domain Controllers.
D. Modify the default Group Policy object (GPO) on the arborshoes.com domain. Configure the local audit policy to audit account logon events and object access for success and failure. Monitor the security logs for activity on the Domain Controllers.

Answer: B

Question 12.
You are the administrator of a secured Windows 2000 network. The company has several Windows 2000 member servers located in a high-security area of the office building. You create a security policy for these servers by using the security Configuration and Analysis snap-in. You must ensure that the appropriate security settings are applied every four hours. What should you do?

A. Schedule the secedit/refreshpolicy command to run every four hours.
B. Schedule the secedit/validate command to run every four hours.
C. Change the Active Directory replication transport to SMTP and schedule replication to run every four hours.
D. Change the Active Directory replication transport to IP and schedule replication to run every four hours.

Answer: A

Question 13.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The password security on a Domain Controller name DC1 has been compromised.

You create a new security policy to improve password security. You will deploy the policy by using a Group Policy Object. You must force DC1 to apply the new security settings as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

A. Restart DC1 and force Active Directory replication from another Domain Controller.
B. Run Secedit.exe on DC1.
C. Export the configuration of another Domain Controller, and then import the configuration to DC1 by Means of the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in.
D. Perform a nonauthoritative restore the system state data on DC1.

Answer: B

Question 14.
You are the Windows 2000 network administrator for your company. You are implementing the company's network security model. You network has several servers that contain sensitive or confidential information. You want to configure security auditing on these servers to monitor access to specific folders. You also want to prevent users from gaining access to these servers when the security logs become full.

What should you do?

A. Create a GPO that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for object access. Set up the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer, and then customize the Event Viewer logs to limit the size of the security log to 1,024 KB.
B. Create a GPO that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for directory services access. Set up the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer, and then customize the Event Viewer logs to limit the size of the security log to 1,024 KB. Configure the security event log so that it does not overwrite events.
C. Create a GPO that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for directory service access. Set up the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer. Configure the security event log so that it does not overwrite events. Then configure the GPO to enable the Shut down the system immediately if enable to log security audits setting.
D. Create a GPO that applies to the servers. Configure the GPO to enable auditing for object access. Setup the individual objects to be audited in Windows Explorer. Configure the security event log so that it does not overwrite events. Then configure the GPO to enable the Shut down the system immediately if enable to log security audits setting.

Answer: D

Question 15.
You are the administrator of your company's network. Your event log shows that hackers are using brute force attacks to attempt to gain access to your network. You do not want user accounts to be easily accessible. You want to strengthen security to protect against brute force attacks.

What should you do? (Choose two.)

A. Enable the Users must log on to change the password setting.
B. Enable the Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain setting.
C. Enable the Password must meet complexity requirements setting.
D. Increase minimum password length.
E. Increase minimum password age.

Answer: C & D

Question 16.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network for Lucerne Real Estate. The network has 1,200 users. You are delegating part of the administration of the domain to three users.

You delegate the authority to create and delete computer accounts to Carlos. You delegate the authority to change user account information to Julia. You delegate the ability to add client computers to the domain to Peter. You want to track the changes made to the directory by these three users.

What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and account management.
B. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access.

C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the Domain Controllers. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and audit object access.
D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain. Assign Read and Apply Group Policy permissions to only Carlos, Julia, and Peter. Configure the GPO to audit object access and process tracking.

Answer: A

Question 17.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. The network contains two Windows 2000 domain controllers. You are configuring an audit policy for the company help desk. The help desk has two employees: Carlos and Julia. Carlos is authorized to create and delete computer accounts. Julia is authorized to change user account information.
You want to track the changes that Carlos and Julia are authorized to make in the domain. What should you do?

A. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) for the domain controllers.
Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and to audit account management.
B. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) for the domain.
Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and to audit object access.
C. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) for the domain controllers.
Configure the GPO to audit directory services access and to audit object access.
D. Create a Group Policy Object (GPO) for the domain.
Configure the GPO to audit object access and to audit process tracking.

Answer: A

Question 18.
You are the administrator of your company's network. The network consists of one Windows NT 4 domain. You create and implement a security policy that is applied to all Windows 2000 Professional computers as they are staged and added to the network.

You want this security policy to be in effect at all times on all client computers on the network. However, you find out that administrators periodically change security settings on computers when they are troubleshooting or doing maintenance.

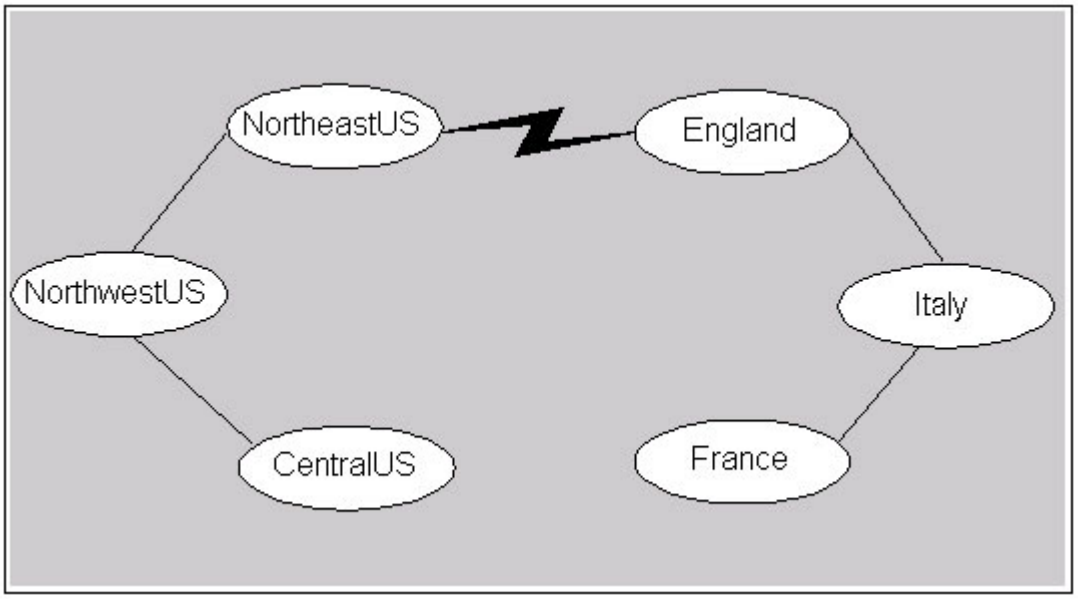
You want to automate the security analysis and configuration of client computers on the network so that you can track changes to security policy and reapply the original security policy when it is changed.

What should you do?

A. Use Windows NT System Policy to globally configure the security policy settings on the client computers.
B. Use Windows 2000 Group Policy to globally configure the security policy settings on the client computers.
C. Use the Security and Configuration Analysis tool on the client computers to analyze and configure the security policy.
D. Schedule the Secedit command to run on the client computer to analyze and configure the security policy.

Answer: D.

Question 19.
You are the administrator of a Windows 2000 network for your company. Your company has three locations in North America and three locations in Europe. Your network includes six sites as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



The England, France, and Italy sites are in the eur.blueskyairlines.com domain. The NorthwestUS, CentralUS, and NortheastUS sites are in the na.blueskyairlines.com domain. The root of the forest is blueskyairlines.com.

The connection between the NortheastUS site and the England site is unreliable. You want to configure replication between the NortheastUS site and the England site.

What should you do?

A. Create an SMTP site link between the NortheastUS site and the England site.
B. Create an IP site link between the NortheastUS site and the England site.
C. Create an SMTP site link bridge between the NortheastUS site and the England site.
D. Create an IP site link bridge between the NortheastUS site and the England site.

Answer: A

Question 20.
You are the administrator of your company's Windows 2000 network. A consulting firm audits your company's network security configuration. The consulting firm creates a security template for you to use to configure security on the servers in the network.

Before you implement the security template, you want to compare it with the existing security configuration. In the security Configuration and Analysis snap-in, you analyze the existing computer settings and the template settings. You receive the results shown in the following table.

Policy	Computer setting	Template setting
Enforce password history	10 passwords remembered	24 passwords remembered
Maximum password age	90 days	42 days
Minimum password age	5 days	2 days
Minimum password length	6 characters	8 characters

Password complexity requirements	Disabled	Enabled

You want to reconfigure the security template so that it will not weaken the existing network security configuration. What should you do?

A. Change **Enforce password history** to 10 passwords remembered.
B. Change **Maximum password age** to 90 days.
C. Change **Minimum password age** to 5 days.
D. Change **Minimum password length** to 6 characters.
E. Disable **Password complexity requirements.**

Answer: A

Question 21.
Your company's network consists of two Windows 2000 domain: contoso.com and sales.contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains three domain controllers: dc1.contoso.com, dc2.contoso.com, and dc3.contoso.com. The sales.contoso.com domain contains two domain controllers: salesdc1.contoso.com and salesdc2.contoso.com. You are a member of the Domain Admins group in sales.contoso.com.

You create 100 new user accounts in sales.contoso.com. These new users report they cannot log on to sales.contoso.com.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

A. All bridgehead servers in the forest are offline.
B. All global catalog servers in the forest are offline.
C. The server in contoso.com that is holding the PDC emulator role is offline.
D. The server in sales.contoso.com that is holding the PDC emulator role is offline.

Answer: B